



A Russian Aid Package Short of Clinton's Goal Is on Summit's Agenda

By Gwen Ifill
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Clinton administration plans to announce at the economic meeting in Tokyo this week that the United States, its European allies and Japan will provide \$500 million in new aid to Russia to assist its economic program.

But even with a \$1.5 billion contribution from the World Bank, the package of assistance will be only half as big as what the White House originally wanted.

In April, President Bill Clinton, who has been trying to lead international efforts to provide financial support for President Boris N. Yeltsin of Russia, asked for \$4 billion in assistance. The money was to be used to help Moscow transfer state assets to private control and to restructure Russian businesses that had never functioned in a capitalist system.

The aid that the allies have agreed to provide includes a \$125 million commitment from the United States, \$120 million from Japan and \$80 million from Germany, administration officials said.

Mr. Clinton has been personally telephoning world leaders in a last-ditch effort to assemble an aid package that could be announced this week. On Saturday morning, he won Germany's commitment after talking to Chancellor Helmut Kohl.

The rest of the \$500 million is expected to come from Britain, Italy, France and Canada, whose leaders will all be attending the three-day meeting of the Group of Seven industrialized nations that begins Wednesday in Tokyo. With the World Bank's contribution, the package would then total \$2 billion.

The chances for obtaining the \$4 billion in aid sought by Mr. Clinton faded late last month when Japanese leaders expressed doubts about the plan and the Japanese foreign minister, Kabin Muto, dismissed the \$4 billion figure as "preposterous." U.S. officials have begun conceding that it will be difficult to persuade leaders who are politically weak at home — as most of those who will be at the Tokyo meeting are — to push for a rapid expansion of foreign aid.

"If a leader's popularity and political power falls below a certain threshold, you can't bring them to agree on the time of day," one White House official said.

U.S. officials have begun looking for a way instead to present the more modest amount as the best choice.

"Part of what we have to do here is strike a balance between quick and smart," one senior U.S. official involved in the plan said. "If you push the money out there too fast, it's hard to monitor, hard to make sure it reaches the people it's intended to reach."

Mr. Clinton, however, has been pushing hard for the aid to support Mr. Yeltsin's efforts and has demanded frequent updates from his staff on the pace with which the United States has been keeping the commitments it made to the Russian leader during a summit meeting in Vancouver in April.

The United States agreed at that time to contribute \$500 million if the other nations would contribute \$1.5 billion and another \$2 billion was advanced by international lending agencies.

Even though that amount has now been cut in half, Mr. Clinton is still prepared to present the agreement to provide \$500 million as evidence that the United States is following through on its Vancouver commitment.

The International Monetary Fund last week approved a \$1.5 billion loan to Russia for 1993 after Treasury Secretary Lloyd M. Bentsen had scolded the IMF for being too slow to provide the money.

Mr. Yeltsin will press the Group of Seven this week for freer access to world markets, Reuters quoted the Russian finance minister, Boris G. Fedorov, as saying Monday.

Mr. Fedorov said at a news conference that Mr. Yeltsin would raise the issue "quite firmly" when he met the seven leaders at the end of their Tokyo session.

"Our economy still ranks as one suffering discrimination," Mr. Fedorov, who is also a deputy prime minister, said. "We expect a coor-

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U.S. to Hold Own G-7 Talks On Joblessness

By Paul F. Horvitz
International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON — Expanding his job-creation effort into a global quest, President Bill Clinton announced Monday that he was inviting finance and labor ministers of the Group of Seven nations to the United States to try to remedy stubborn unemployment in the world's largest economies.

Formal discussions on unemployment, which is especially serious in Europe, are likely to stand as one element of progress that the leaders can point to at their summit meeting in Tokyo, which begins on Wednesday.

Mr. Clinton made his offer in a speech in San Francisco to the National Education Association just before leaving for Tokyo.

"I have asked my top economics and labor advisers to invite their counterparts from the leading industrialized nations to a meeting in the coming months in order to search for the causes and possible remedies for this structural unemployment," Mr. Clinton said.

He said the meeting, which could take place at Camp David, the presidential retreat, "can be a first step to getting all our job generators running at full speed once again."

Mr. Clinton cast the new effort as crucial in the newly interdependent world economy, and he argued that the United States was directly linked to the economies

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THE TOKYO SUMMIT

The Poll Is In: Clinton to Face A Negative Japan

New York Times Service

TOKYO — As President Bill Clinton heads to Tokyo for the Group of Seven summit meeting and his first official visit to the country he describes as America's most important international partner, more than two-thirds of Japanese say they distrust him, and a record number — 64 percent — now describe their country's relations with the United States as "unfriendly."

In a poll conducted in both countries in recent weeks by The New York Times, CBS News and the Tokyo Broadcasting System, Japan's view of the United States soured dramatically over the first six months of the Clinton administration, a time of greatly heightened tensions over Japan's trade surpluses.

Never before in the eight years the poll has been conducted have Japanese expressed such negative views of their biggest trading partner and military ally.

Perhaps most surprising, the perception

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Clinton softens his usual hard line on trade with Japan. Page 11.

The president is expected to affirm a U.S. commitment to Asian stability. Page 7.

After a push by Indonesia, developing nations look set to get a hearing. Page 7.



Russia Threatens 'Toughest Pressure' to End Georgia Civil War

Georgian soldiers running for shelter on Monday as fighting raged near Sukhumi, capital of the breakaway region of Abkhazia. The Russian foreign minister, Andrei V. Kozyrev, said Russia was ready to use "the toughest pressure" to end the civil war south of its border. He said that Russia planned to use economic levers to persuade the two sides to reach agreement. Georgia has repeatedly accused Russia of supporting the rebels with weapons and fighters. Russia denies the charge.

A Wave of Cuts Rules Britannia's Navy

By Eugene Robinson
Washington Post Service

LONDON — The Royal Navy, once the proudest and most powerful symbol of empire, will take the brunt of deep defense cuts announced Monday by the British government.

In a blueprint for Britain's defense in the 1990s, the government sought to reconcile shrinking resources with its desire to continue to play a large role in world affairs than Britain's size and stature might allow.

Critics charged that the result of the government's efforts will be a defense apparatus stretched wide but dangerously thin.

The cuts, announced by Defense Secretary Malcolm Rifkind, are designed to save \$1.5 billion.

Prime Minister John Major has ordered all departments to hold down costs to reduce the deficit, which is forcing the government to borrow money at an alarming rate.

Mr. Rifkind told the House of Commons that the navy will have to lease, sell or mothball four new Upholder-class conventionally powered submarines.

Britain's fleet of 13 nuclear-powered submarines is unaffected, but the cuts mean the navy will have no nonnuclear subs.

The fleet of destroyers and frigates will be cut from 40 ships to about 35 and the number of minesweepers will be cut from 34 to 25. Navy

manpower will be reduced slightly, from 55,000 to 52,500.

The RAF will lose 22 Tornado F3 fighters — one-fifth of the total — along with several tanker and transport planes, and around 5,000 jobs.

The army remains relatively unscathed, with no major cuts. Under pressure from critics in the House of Commons, the government has been backing away from planned army manpower cuts in light of Britain's commitments in Bosnia and elsewhere.

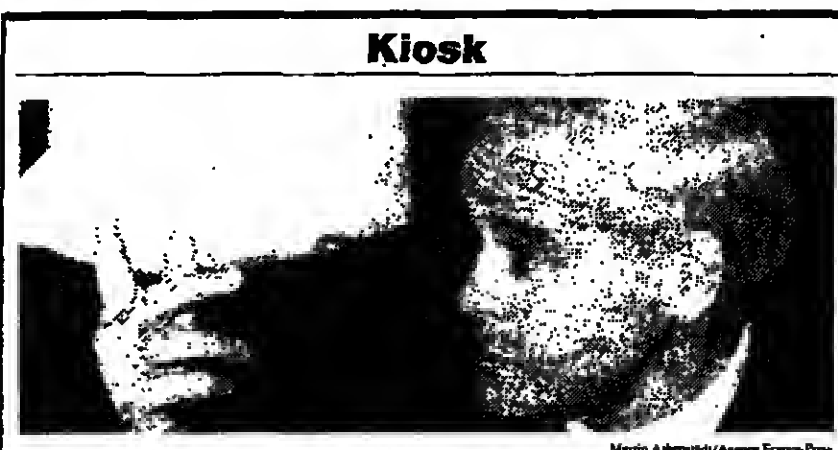
Mr. Rifkind said the cuts were made possible largely because of the removal of the threat

once posed by the Soviet Union. "We are reducing capability where the threat to the United Kingdom itself has been significantly reduced," he told the Commons.

In effect, the government's plan involves trying to do more with less. With the end of the Cold War, British policymakers fear being marginalized by bigger, richer nations like Germany and Japan.

To avoid this fate, Britain has continued to shoulder an oversized burden of worldwide commitments, taxing the resources of what is essentially a middle-sized, upper-middle-class

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Manfred Kanther, a self-described "law and order" advocate, was named interior minister by Chancellor Helmut Kohl on Monday amid a shootout dispute. Page 2.

Toll Is at 65 in South Africa Clashes

JOHANNESBURG (Reuters) — At least 20 people were killed on Monday in two black townships east of Johannesburg, raising the nationwide death toll to about 65 in three days of fighting, the police said.

A spokeswoman, Janine Smith, said 20 bodies were found on Monday night in the

Tokoza and Kathlehong townships, all apparently victims of clashes between supporters of the African National Congress and the rival Inkatha Freedom Party.

At least 44 blacks have died in the two townships since Friday. At least 21 have been killed since Friday in Natal Province.

General News
French magistrates say police got orders to kill a man who seized a kindergarten. Page 2.

Business/Finance
Siemens and Bull announce thousands of job cuts. Page 11.

Financial markets in the United States were closed because of the Independence Day holiday, observed Monday.

Book Review
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Chinese Show Rare Feeling Of Confidence In Economy

New Central Bank Chief Starts High-Stakes Drive To Control Inflation

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BEIJING — China's currency, its value sapped by inflation, made a dramatic recovery on Monday as investors bet that the country's new austerity-minded economic czar meant business.

The yuan's 7.5 percent gain on the main swap market in Shanghai came as Zhu Rongji, chosen by the Communist Party to pull the economy out of its boom-and-bust pattern, began his campaign to restore order to China's chaotic finances.

Mr. Zhu, a deputy prime minister who was made governor of the central bank on Friday, said at a national conference that China must "rectify financial order and strengthen financial discipline," according to the television news.

China's leaders are worried that the world's fastest growing economy is spinning out of control. Growth of nearly 13 percent last year has given rise to inflation that has hit 20 percent in major cities.

In the latest result of that unchecked growth, the Xinhua press agency reported Monday that soaring imports driven by frenzied consumer and state spending had given China a \$3.54 billion trade deficit for the first six months of the year. Some economists have predicted that China could end 1993 with its first trade deficit in four years.

The country's last bout with an overheated economy to the late 1980s, and the government's heavy-handed attempts to rein in growth, helped lead to the pro-democracy demonstrations that were crushed by the army in June 1989.

This year, even the official press is admitting to unrest in the countryside, where peasants are angered by corruption, high taxes and the promissory notes they have received instead of cash for their crops and money orders — all consequences of high-inflation, speculative expansion.

Mr. Zhu, whose challenging task is to brake the boom without killing it, has already issued a 16-point austerity plan. According to a report in a Beijing-controlled Hong Kong newspaper, the plan aims to bring economic growth down to about 10 percent.

The measures are said to include an interest rate increase, a 20 percent cut in government administrative spending, a curb on imports of new cars and the calling in of speculative loans used to gamble in real estate and stocks.

If these measures were adhered to, they would provide strong support for the currency, and traders in the currency centers reacted to this idea with alacrity on Monday.

The yuan, which plunged more than 25 percent last month on the semiformal swap center to end at 9.5570 to the dollar after opening at 10.3440.

On the black market to Beijing, the yuan rose to 9.5 to the dollar from 10.65 last Monday. "The 16 points have really affected the psychology of the market," a currency dealer in Shanghai said of Mr. Zhu's program.

"Of course, Zhu's election was a factor," said Di Kai, an official at the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Cooperation. "His policy of tightening bank credit to cool the overheated economy is bound to boost demand for the yuan."

Other views were more cautious.

"Some people have doubts about how long

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Rioters in Lagos Go on Rampage Over Lost Vote

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LAGOS — Thousands of people set buses and tires ablaze, looted shops, hijacked cars and blocked bridges on Monday in a protest against the military dictatorship's annulment of the presidential election last month.

Policemen fired tear gas from helicopters and on the ground but were unable to contain the crowds that gathered in more than 20 sections of Lagos.

Residents said guns were fired in the air, but it was not known whether there had been any casualties.

The street violence broke out just hours before human-rights groups planned to march in protest of the government's decision to annul the June 12 elections, which were to restore civilian rule.

Protesters built barricades of buses and tires and set them on fire, sealing off the central business district.

It was the first serious unrest in Lagos since the military ruler, General Ibrahim Babangida, voided the election results on June 16. He claimed that the election, which was reportedly won by the Social Democratic Party candidate, Moshood K. O. Abiola, was rigged and he called for new elections.

"Abiola must be president. Babangida must go!" the demonstrators cried on Monday.

Bystanders fled the running mobs, and several cars were hijacked.

Mr. Abiola climbed the wall around his residential compound to address 10,000 people outside the gates.

"There is absolutely no doubt about the support that you people, all Nigerians, have given to our efforts to install democracy," he said.

Nearby, several hundred people smashed the windows of shops and looted them. They were apparently angry that the shops had opened

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Sarajevo's Brutal War Within a War

By John F. Burns
New York Times Service

SARAJEVO, Bosnia-Herzegovina — A man living in the center of Sarajevo could scarcely believe what he saw when he was awakened before dawn the other day by armed men in the street outside.

Setting up mortar tubes, the men, in uniforms of the Bosnian paramilitary police, fired several volleys toward the mountains that ring the city.

In a city at war, this was not unusual. What made the incident notable was that the men were firing not at the Serbian forces, who have reduced much of the city to rubble, but at one of the Bosnian Army units holding the front lines against the Serbs.

Almost from the start of the siege 15 months ago, there has been a war within the war, waged between units of the city's defenders. As if

surviving under Serbian bombardments were not enough, as if struggling to survive with little food and water and no electricity were not a sufficient misery, the people of Sarajevo have had to dodge crossfire between groups expending scarce ammunition in their own violent contests for power and profit.

The villa of Lieutenant General Philippe Morillon, commander of the United Nations

Bosnia's president sees no "rational" way out for his government. Page 2.

forces in Bosnia, has been shaken at night by machine guns fired by contending groups, and he has his own expression for it: domestic violence.

But many Bosnians say this makes no allowance for the crushing problems the government has faced to building an army from scratch,

mainly from private militias that offered the only defense against the Serbs. Further, they say, no city could have endured the siege without a progressive collapse in law and order that has offered wide opportunities for mayhem to men with guns, particularly if some of their leaders emerged from the criminal underworld.

The attitude was reflected in comments made by government leaders after "domestic violence" erupted Friday night. In the most serious incident of its kind, a militia group led by a 29-year-old former nightclub singer known as Caco attacked three police stations, seizing 30 officers and taking them off to dig trenches at the frontline positions held by Caco's men on Trebevic mountain.

Gun battles broke out around the police

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In Canada, a Viperish Magazine of Satire Mourns the Mulroneys

By Charles Trueheart
Washington Post Service

OTTAWA — These are sad days for Frank Canada's forthrightly magazine of rumor and satire.

Why? Because Brian Mulroney and his wife, Mila, have just left the capital after nine years to make way for a new prime minister.

They leave Frank bereft of its most reliable targets, the couple familiarly known to its readers as "vulgar, bone-weary political hack" Byron Muldoon and his "long-suffering shopaholic wife," Imelda.

It was Prime Minister Mulroney, after all, as Muldoon, who gave Frank its best-known re-

view — and a small circulation boost — in reacting to the incident that for better or worse gives this compendium of innuendo, parody and embarrassing truth its reputation.

Though nonpartisan in its droll savagery, Frank had never been kind to the Mulroneys. But two years ago the prime minister went volcanic after the magazine announced a contest for young conservatives to "deflower" his daughter, Caroline, then 17.

A return coupon read: "Yes, I did it. I've enclosed proof of conquest."

Calling it an "incident to gang-rape my daughter," Mr. Mulroney declared on national television that he had "wanted to take a gun

and go down there and do serious damage to these people."

Michael Bate, the 48-year-old editor, called the spoof "clumsy" but seems to nurse no real regrets. "We threw a pie, and the pie inadvertently hit her rather than the PM, who it was aimed at," he says.

"I don't blame him for being mad," said Mr. Bate. "I wouldn't want my daughter sleeping with young Tories either."

In a nation of polite, authority-loving people — so goes the myth of Canada, anyway — Frank is a rude and anarchic anomaly. For that reason, perhaps, it is obligatory reading to the Ottawa-Montreal-Toronto power triangle.

By turns outrageous and viperish, scabrous and silly, Frank ("Frank by Name, Frank by Nature" is the slogan) purports to deliver the inside scoop on the high and mighty here.

Those it can't undo with bluish-worty facts it treats with biter ridicule. If adultery, sycophancy and hypocrisy are fair game, so are nose jobs, portulinas and thinning hair.

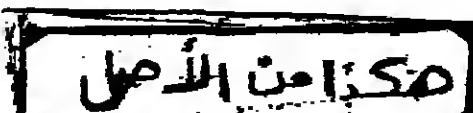
Lots of Canadians don't like it. Frank harbor, wrote the columnist Michelle Landsberg in the Toronto Star, is "the nose-picking third-grade Fleet Street tabloid style of wit, with a special interest in flatulence, breasts, ridicule of people's appearance and a sizzling kind of racism."

But E. Graydon Carter, an expatriate Canadian who is founding editor in New York of Spy magazine and currently editor of Vanity Fair, is tickled by what he sees.

"I am shocked at how funny it is," he said. "I was once asked if I thought a Spy could work in Canada, and I said I didn't think that Canada produced larger-than-life characters with sufficient frequency. Frank proves that statement completely wrong."

Mr. Bate is much relieved that Kim Campbell was chosen by the Progressive Conservatives to succeed Mr. Mulroney. Frank, political-

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WORLD BRIEFS

UN Fires 3 Ethnic Somali Translators

MOGADISHU, Somalia (AP) — Three ethnic Somali United Nations translators linked to the clan of a fugitive warlord, General Mohammed Farrah Aidid, were fired Monday for security reasons.

U.S. Gang Linked to Mexico Slaying

SAN DIEGO (AP) — Six members of a San Diego street gang have been arrested in connection with the May 24 slaying of a Roman Catholic cardinal in Guadalajara, Mexico, U.S. authorities said.

China Supports a Global Test Ban

BEIJING (AP) — China responded Monday to President Bill Clinton's freeze on nuclear testing by saying that it had always exercised restraint and advocated a complete ban on nuclear tests.

Italy Seizes \$60 Million From Mafia

PALERMO, Sicily (Reuters) — Italian police said Monday that they had seized assets worth an estimated \$60 million from the Mafia's reputed boss of bosses, Salvatore (Totò) Riina, his relatives and his suspected chief lieutenant.

For the Record

Egyptian police have arrested 33 Muslim militants and seized more than 230 kilograms (500 pounds) of explosives in towns along the remote Red Sea coast, security sources said.

TRAVEL UPDATE

Air China will begin nonstop flights to Tel Aviv from Beijing on July 28, the state airline said Monday. The weekly service follows the move last September by El Al, the Israeli state carrier, to fly to Beijing once a week.

China and Ukraine agreed to start commercial flights between their major cities. Each will send two flights a week between Beijing and Tianjin to China and Kiev and a second, unspecified city in Ukraine, the Xinhua news agency said Monday. No start-up date was set.

American Airlines, seeking to expand its trans-Atlantic routes, has been awarded the Philadelphia-London route that USAir was forced to give up as a result of its recent link with British Airways. American said it would begin daily service from London to Philadelphia "soon." The London-bound flights will originate in Raleigh-Durham, North Carolina, before stopping in Philadelphia.

The Israeli minister of tourism, Uzi Baran, began a three-day visit to Turkey on Monday to examine security arrangements for Israeli tourists and encourage Muslims to visit Israel.

Six people drowned Monday while swimming in the Mediterranean at Alexandria, Egypt, amid high waves and strong winds, the Middle East News Agency reported.

Were Police Ordered to Kill?

French Magistrates Query Abductor's Slaying

By Barry James
International Herald Tribune
PARIS — A French magistrates' group has raised questions about the shooting in May of a bomb-carrying terrorist who held a kindergarten class hostage in Neuilly, saying that government officials had made a "cold" and pre-meditated decision to kill the man.

were in a position to shoot him when conditions were right. Mr. Lyon-Caen was nearby at his home when the shooting took place. In an interview with Justice, the prosecutor said that if it was true that Mr. Schmitt woke up during the raid, then the decision to shoot him was justified to save the children and the police raiders from the explosives.

without consulting him, Mr. Lyon-Caen disassociated himself from the position taken by the Union of Magistrates, of which he is a founder member. He said he had no cause to doubt the testimony of the police officer who fired on Mr. Schmitt.

The official explanation is that the police shot the hostage-taker, Eric Schmitt, when he woke up during a police raid at dawn to rescue the six children being held. Mr. Schmitt reportedly had sticks of dynamite strapped to his body and had placed explosives around the room.

Interior Minister Charles Pasqua said later that the detonator Mr. Schmitt gripped in his hand was operative and could have set off the explosives in an instant if triggered. Mr. Pasqua said the interpretations presented by Justice were "disgusting and cheap."

The article in Justice remarked, "We have no illusions about the way the public will receive our doubts." But it went on to recall that France had abolished the death penalty in 1981, and warned that unless legal procedures were strictly followed there was a risk political expediency could plunge France into the "law of the jungle."

Mr. Schmitt, who had demanded 100 million francs (\$40 million) in ransom, had shown his determination by setting off a bomb a few days earlier in a nearby parking garage. He described himself as "H. B." — meaning "human bomb."

New Interior Chief Is Named by Kohl

By Ferdinand Protzman
New York Times Service

BONN — Chancellor Helmut Kohl named Manfred Kanther, a conservative state politician, as his new minister of interior on Monday amid controversy over the killing of a suspected Red Army Faction guerrilla by a special anti-terrorist police unit.

Mr. Kanther is a self-described "law and order" politician from the right wing of Mr. Kohl's Christian Democratic Union. He succeeds Rudolf Seiters, who resigned Sunday in a dispute over the government's handling of a gun battle between the police and two suspected leftist terrorists June 27 at the railroad station in Bad Kleinen, a small town in northeastern Germany.

A police officer and one of the suspects died in the gun battle. The exchange, in which 44 shots were fired, erupted when police officers from an anti-terrorist unit known as GSG-9 tried to arrest Wolfgang Grams, 40, and Birgit Hogefeld, 36.

They were on Germany's most-wanted list as leading members of the Red Army Faction, a leftist guerrilla group founded in the 1970s that has carried out a long string of killings and kidnappings. The controversy that toppled Mr. Seiters centers on how the deaths occurred. Justice authorities have given conflicting accounts of the shooting, while the German media have quoted unnamed witnesses as saying the dead suspect was shot in the head by a police officer at point-blank range while lying wounded on the train tracks and offering no resistance.

"My most important task will be clearing up the course of events in Bad Kleinen," said Mr. Kanther, a 54-year-old lawyer and leader of Mr. Kohl's Christian Democratic Union party in Hesse, in central Germany. He served as the state's finance minister from 1987 to 1991.

Mr. Seiters' resignation was a political embarrassment for Mr. Kohl, forcing him to find a replacement for one of his most trusted ministers less than 24 hours before departing for the economic summit meeting in Tokyo.

The chancellor departed for Tokyo after telling reporters that Mr. Kanther had his full confidence. But the shooting incident has heightened a perception in Germany that Mr. Kohl's 10-year-old conservative coalition government is inept and directionless.

Leaders of the opposition Social Democratic Party have called for Alexander von Stubb, the federal prosecutor, and Gerhard Köhler, the vice president of the Federal Criminal Office, to resign because they have provided conflicting accounts of the incident and have been slow to order an investigation.

The unexplained deaths have also fueled accusations that the government is willing to ruthlessly combat left-wing terrorism, but takes a more benign attitude toward acts of violence by right-wing extremists, such as the arson murder of five Turkish citizens in Solingen in May.

That was vehemently denied by Mr. Kanther. "Law and order apply to everyone in our land," he said at a news conference. "We cannot differentiate between left- or right-wing perpetrators of violence."

Serbs and Croats Shell Muslim Town

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SARAJEVO, Bosnia-Herzegovina — A combined Serbian-Croatian force rained artillery fire Monday on Maglaj, an important town defending one of the last areas held by the Muslim-led government in north-central Bosnia.

United Nations officials reported a second day of fighting around the town, where the combatants fought at close range on Sunday. Government radio said the town was under constant tank, mortar and howitzer fire.

"Maglaj is literally burning, and the ground is shaking from detonations," a Bosnian radio reporter said Sunday. "The picture of plundered houses on fire now is horrible."

The attack on the town of 30,000 appeared aimed at gaining land and linking it with areas under Serbian and Croatian control. Maglaj forms the northern tip of a strategic triangle — including Zepce and Zavidovici — that controls access to some of the last major government-held towns in central Bosnia.

There were these related developments Monday: A UN official said that Sarajevo, starved of water and power, was threatened with "the possible inability to sustain human life."

"We're receiving howls of pain from the city," said Tony Land of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. "Except for the period of late December and January, when we had serious doubts as to how the city would survive, I would say this is the most serious time we have seen. With no water and the inability to process food, we face the possible inability to sustain human life."

The international mediator Lord Owen said that Muslim leaders were running out of time to talk meaningfully with Serbs and Croats about dividing Bosnia.

"It is rather depressing at the moment," he said. "The situation is very difficult on the ground. It's desperate."

With an increasingly intensive bombardment of Sarajevo and with Serbian and Croatian military successes elsewhere, the Bosnian Muslim president, Alija Izetbegovic, has little time to waste, Lord Owen said.

President Izetbegovic has to decide in the next few days whether or not he wants to talk with the Serbs and Croats," he said.

An advance contingent of 30 U.S. troops arrived in Macedonia to prepare for the arrival of the main body of U.S. forces who will join UN peacekeepers in the former Yugoslav republic. The remainder of the 300 troops, who are based in Germany, are to arrive later this month for deployment on Macedonia's borders with Serbia and Albania. (AP, Reuters)

BATTLE: Sarajevo's Other War

Continued from Page 1

stations, and one police unit fired mortars at Caco's positions on Trebevic. The ensuing battle involved machine guns, armored cars and mortars, and at least one policeman was killed before it ended. For much of Saturday, traffic in the heart of the city was blocked by barricades.

The Serbian forces, looking down from mountainside positions barely a rifle shot away, reacted in a familiar fashion. As the mortar volleys on Caco's positions ended, the Serbian forces above opened up with their own barrage on the city, which lasted for hours.

By Sunday the streets were clear, and government leaders took care not to commit themselves on either side.

"This is being handled very gently because these guys are very good on the front line," said Ejup Ganic, a vice president, referring to Caco's men. His view, as well as being expedient, reflected a widely held opinion: that militia leaders like Caco, even if they behave like ene-

gies, have permitted the city to resist the Serbs. Mr. Ganic has a major voice in whether the government should accept new proposals that would partition Bosnia into ethnic states along lines proposed by the nationalists who lead the governments of Serbia and Croatia. The plan would mean abandoning the ideal of a multinational state for which the government has stood.

To many on the front lines, accepting the plan would be tantamount to betraying the thousands of Croats, Serbs and Muslims who have died defending Sarajevo and other besieged areas. But in the capital, more people now say that anything that ends the fighting is better than continuing to resist, with the bitter losses and privations entailed.

In part, these strains explain why fighters loyal to Caco, whose real name is Musan Topalovic, have been marauding through the old town, press-gang men of fighting age to dig trenches and halting foreign journalists and seizing their flak jackets and fuel canisters.

damage in its campaign to force the withdrawal of Britain from Northern Ireland. The City, which encompasses the financial district and the site of the original Roman settlements here, is a distinct political entity within greater London and has its own 850-member police force.

Under the plan, police have blocked off all but eight of the several dozen roads leading into the financial district. Police have set up checkpoints where the eight roads enter the financial district, and high-resolution video cameras will record the passing traffic.

About 300,000 people work within the boundaries of the restricted area, but officials estimated that fewer than 10,000 of them commute by car. Still, the area is heavily traveled and one of the most congested in London, and borders several important routes for through traffic.

Owen Kelly, the City of London's police commissioner, said that most traffic would be waved through the checkpoints. Vehicles fitting the "current intelligence profile, or arousing suspicion or special interest" would be searched, he said.

One of the eight streets, Moorgate, is open only to taxis and buses. One-way streets leading out of the area are not affected, Mr. Kelly said, but are being monitored by cameras in case a terrorist attempted to enter that way. The project will be re-evaluated after six months, he said.

Most protests seemed to come not from drivers, but from groups saying they were concerned about limits on civil liberties.

FRANK: A Viperish Magazine Misses the Mulroneys

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ly incorrect from the start, ran its first Campbell cover last fall, when she was justice minister. The cover showed the future prime minister's head pasted to Madonna's unloathed body with the slogan "Naked Ambition Tour."

Nothing in the United States quite compares with Frank. Spy, even in its heyday, never quite got under Washington's skin. If Frank has a true model, it is Private Eye, which pioneered the use of code language in Britain that, by repetition, comes to have new meaning to its regular readers.

Where Private Eye would always describe a public figure as "tired and emotional" to telegraph his drunkenness, Frank prefers "moist and garrulous." "Ugandan relations" was Private Eye's absurdist term for sexual congress; Frank uses the more straightforward "horizontal jogging."

The cast of characters at Frank also includes "bumboys" (sides and other sycophants), "bingo-callers" (television anchors) and "avid pianists" or "eligible bachelors" (homosexuals).

Frank and its anonymous correspondents weave together a bi-weekly tapestry of gossip from Parliament and Canada's civil service, Bay Street — Toronto's financial center — and the media.

Features include "Low-Definition Television," in which talking heads are made to say idiotic things; "Braunmose of the Week," in which journalistic puffery is ex-

posed, and "Drivel," which comes in many forms. Frank has managed to land some truthful, if painful, blows, recording the legal troubles of senators, the extramarital affairs of news anchors, the embarrassing precedents of developers.

For months and months, the mainstream press and broadcast outlets ignored Frank's early revelation that former Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau was, at 71, the father of a child born to a prominent single lawyer.

"People buy us for dirt, dirt in high places," says Mr. Bar, a former wire service reporter, musician and computer-game creator. As one of the magazine's full-time staff of two, he's also the writer-rewriter of almost everything in it.



HOLD THE ANCHOVIES — The wreckage of a 160-foot blimp named Bigfoot dangling from a midtown Manhattan apartment building after it crash-landed during a promotion fight for a pizza chain. The airship wavered over the western Manhattan skyline near the Hudson River before it crashed. The pilot and co-pilot were slightly injured. No one else was aboard the blimp.

For Bosnian, End of a Dream

Country Crumbling, Leader Sees No 'Rational' Way Out

By John Pomfret
Washington Post Service

SARAJEVO, Bosnia-Herzegovina — His country carved into bits, his people thirsting for water, his ragtag army confronted by better-armed Serbs and Croats, President Alija Izetbegovic said Monday that he saw no "rational" way out for his government and the Muslims it represents.

In an interview in the center of this crumbling, besieged city, Mr. Izetbegovic, slumped in an overstuffed chair and beset by the demise of his multicultural dream, "The face of Bosnia used to be beautiful," he said, "but she's been disfigured with a knife. She has scars and she's bleeding. This is Bosnia now."

A little more than a year ago, Mr. Izetbegovic was poised to become a George Washington to his people, to lead them out of Balkan commu-

nism into an era of freedom and market reforms. He was at the helm of a new country, with great ski slopes, good wine and one of the better industrial infrastructures in Eastern Europe.

Today, he is a war-weary, rumpled man with a browbeaten air — from sleeping in a cellar, heaving snipers' bullets on the road to Sarajevo airport and listening with vain hope as Western countries assured him that Serbian aggression and "ethnic cleansing" would not continue.

The last day off he had was Aug. 8, 1991, his 65th birthday. He remembers swimming in the Adriatic Sea at the Croatian resort of Dubrovnik. Serbian guns pummeled the city two months later.

"Sometimes I ask myself, 'How can I live at all?'" Mr. Izetbegovic said.

Now the president has to deal with a new crisis: His government appears to be falling apart.

Last week, factions of the Bosnian Army clashed in Sarajevo after the military police arrested a commander who had been rounding up men in the city, forcing them to dig trenches on the front lines.

And late last month, members of Bosnia's 10-member leadership openly criticized Mr. Izetbegovic. One side wants to end the war immediately and discuss a Serbian-Croatian proposal to split Bosnia into three separate states.

Mr. Izetbegovic and his followers oppose the plan, arguing that if Bosnia's three peoples are forced to separate, the country will die.

Rhino Poaching Is Rising

The Associated Press
NAIROBI — Asian and African governments at a conference here reported a dramatic rise in rhinoceros poaching, particularly in Zimbabwe, Indonesia and India.

"I can't accept it, but it seems that it is becoming an ugly, tragic reality," he said.

Mr. Izetbegovic's rivals outside the government, the Bosnian Serb leader, Radovan Karadzic, and the Croatian strongman, Mate Boban, have had an advantage over him because of their powerful backers in Serbia and Croatia. Now they are moving toward an alliance.

The Bosnian president has placed his fate in the hands of the West, hoping that it would either respect his country's right to self-defense or come to its aid. That option appears to have evaporated as the West is increasing pressure on Mr. Izetbegovic to accept the partition of his land.

"All the cards are in my enemies' hands," he said. "Still, how can I surrender?"

In Sarajevo, criticism of Mr. Izetbegovic and his administration is rising. When members of the city council announced a hunger strike to protest recent Serbian moves to cut electricity and water to the city, even the normally patriotic newspaper Oslobodjenje ridiculed them by printing their hefty weights next to their names.

Mr. Izetbegovic has been reproached for his indecision and his apparent lack of a plan for the future.

From the start of the war, some critics say, the president has been irresolute and ill-advised. When Bosnians voted in March 1992 to leave the Yugoslav federation and much of the Serbian population protested, war clouds gathered. Mr. Izetbegovic misread the situation and told his people peace would prevail.

Fifteen months of war later, his response to his country's troubles appears to be to trust in fate.

"History is a continuing story of the unexpected," he said. "Tolstoy spent 2,000 pages telling us that in 'War and Peace,'

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STATESIDE / THE HISPANIC VOTE

Republicans Gather The Hispanic Flock

Family-Values Message Lures Voters From Middle-Class Democratic Camp

By Richard L. Berke
New York Times Service

LOS ANGELES — The photographs of Robert F. Kennedy posing with Cesar Chavez during a hunger strike three decades ago are no longer living-room fixtures in the barrios here. "Viva Bush!" placards were popular last year. Now, some Hispanic households proudly display photos of Richard Riordan, this city's new Republican mayor, who won a surprisingly large portion of the Hispanic vote.

Hispanic voters have traditionally been in the Democratic camp and most still are. But they are not the reliable Democrats they once were. They are increasingly less willing to pull the lever casting a vote for an all-Democratic ticket. Hispanic support for Republican candidates in recent elections here and in Texas suggest that some of these voters are slowly, yet unmistakably, changing sides.

The Hispanic population in the United States is relatively young and makes up one of the largest pools of potential voters. So the Republican Party is aggressively courting middle-class Hispanic people with a message of family values, law and order and opposition to abortion.

"They're getting a bigger share of the vote and I'm extremely concerned," said Domingo A. Garcia, the mayor pro tem of Dallas, who heads the Democratic National Committee's Hispanic caucus. "The Democratic Party has not done a good job of reaching out to the growing Latino population in the United States. The Republicans are filling the vacuum and are building coalitions appealing to issues like family values that have wide appeal in our community."

By seeking alliances with Hispanic voters, Republicans hope to gain an edge in close races. At the same time, they are threatening the Democratic Party's ability to build powerful ethnic coalitions.

While Cuban-Americans, spurred by strong sentiments against Fidel Castro and communism, have tended to vote Republican, an interest in Republican politics is spreading to other Hispanic voters who had been considered part of the Democratic camp.

Blacks continue to vote overwhelmingly for the Democrats. Asian-Americans are just getting a lock step in their support for Democrats, but they generally vote with the party.

to the mayoral race this year in New York, Republicans are running highly visible voter-registration drives in some Hispanic neighborhoods. Herman Badillo, the city's first Puerto Rican-born member of Congress, dropped out of the mayoral race to run for commissioner on a ticket with Rudolph W. Giuliani, who is challenging Mayor David N. Dinkins under the Republican and Liberal Party labels. Mr. Giuliani is seeking to attract support from the Hispanic and Jewish voters who voted for the Democratic mayor in 1989.

The most recent example of Republican appeal to Hispanic voters was the election here last month of Mr. Riordan. He did not win a majority of the Hispanic vote, Mr. Riordan made significant inroads, drawing 43 percent, to 57 percent for his Democratic opponent, Michael Woo, according to a Los Angeles Times poll. By contrast, Mr. Riordan's share of the black vote was only 14 percent.

"Woo should have gotten 70 percent," said Richard Martinez, regional director of the Southwest Voter Registration Education Project. "It was his to lose. He didn't talk to the Latino community. Most campaign managers don't see the growth of Latino voters; they believe that the Latino vote is apathetic. They're nuts. We outraged Anglos and blacks last year."

Three days before the race in Los Angeles, Kay Bailey Hutchison, the Republican Senate candidate from Texas, was elected in a landslide in which she carried heavily Hispanic south Texas, 60 percent to 40 percent. While the Democratic incumbent, Bob Krueger, still carried most of the Hispanic vote statewide, Mrs. Hutchison's support demonstrates the potential for what Republican leaders in the state contend is a new winning coalition of urban Republicans, rural conservatives and Hispanic people.

Although Democrats still won the largest share of the Hispanic vote in the Texas and Los Angeles races, Republican support from those voters was significant. The support, at least partly reflected that Republicans were far more aggressive than Democrats in running Spanish-language advertising campaigns and telephone banks.

Republicans are hoping to make even greater inroads in various state and local elections next year by recruiting Hispanic candidates and getting them to the polls.



OVER FLOODED! — President Clinton, with Governor Terry Branstad of Iowa, right, and Mayor Patrick Gibbs of Davenport, passing by the city's minor league baseball park, submerged by Mississippi floodwaters. Lacking flood-control systems, Davenport suffered the most damage of any city on the river. Mr. Clinton vowed to make \$1.2 billion in federal aid available to communities.

Away From Politics

- The Texas execution last Thursday of a man for a murder he committed as a minor drew an attack from Amnesty International, which called on the federal government to stop "the state killing of juvenile offenders." Curtis Harris was executed for killing a truck driver in 1978 when he was 17.
- Astronomers will be gawking at Jupiter late this month to see what happens when big chunks of a shattered comet punch into the backside of the largest known planet at almost 40 miles (65 kilometers) a second, exploding with energy equivalent to almost 1 billion megatons of TNT. The last time something of similar mass struck Earth was 65 million years ago, according to a leading theory. That collision made such a mess of Earth's climate that many scientists believe it wiped out many life forms, including the dinosaurs.
- An armed off-duty housing police officer in Brooklyn who was celebrating an anniversary with his girlfriend was shot and killed by a man who wanted the victim's motorcycle, the police said. Before being shot, Rudolph Thomas, 27, told the gunman, who approached with another man, that he was a police officer and tried to calm them. Thomas apparently had not had time to draw his handgun.
- An Illinois couple faces criminal charges after being accused of hiring an exotic dancer to perform at their 12-year-old son's birthday party. Frederick Miles, 33, and Felicia Price Miles, 30, of Rockford, were charged with two counts each of permitting the sexual abuse of a child. The dancer, who was not charged, told police: "I danced very conservatively because it's not hard to embarrass 12-year-olds." The party was attended by about eight children aged 6 to 13.
- A train carrying toxic chemicals derailed near Harriman, Tennessee, and one car, containing methyl ethyl ketone, exploded, forcing the evacuation of 100 residents in the area near Knoxville. Reuters, W.P. NYT, AP, UPI.

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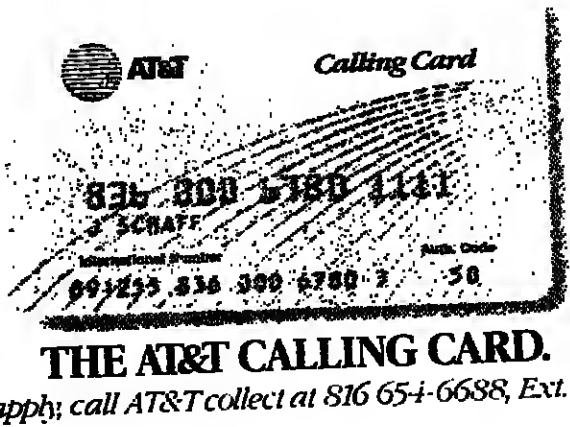
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POLITICAL VOICES

High Court's Conservative Tilt Likely to Last

WASHINGTON — The final weeks of this year's Supreme Court term showed that conservatives may be able to control many decisions, even if President Bill Clinton replaces several aged justices in a year when moderate conservatives, who appeared to be shifting to the center during the court's previous term, largely established themselves as part of a conservative majority, the dissent often came from those justices most likely to leave the court during Mr. Clinton's term.

This was the case, for example, in votes on two important rulings that revised laws on job discrimination and voting rights. In the first, the court made it far harder for a black worker to prove that he or she was fired because of racial discrimination. In the second, it gave disgruntled white voters the power to challenge electoral boundary lines that were drawn to benefit minority candidates.

Both rulings came on 5-to-4 votes, but the dissenters included the members most likely to be replaced by Mr. Clinton, Justice Byron R. White, whose retirement became official when the court recessed, dissented in both cases, as did Justices Harry A. Blackmun, 84, and John Paul Stevens, 73.

"The power may reside in the center, but the center of this court remains essentially conservative," said Steven Shapiro, litigation director for the American Civil Liberties Union in New York.

On July 20, the Senate Judiciary Committee will begin hearings on Ruth Bader Ginsburg, Mr. Clinton's nominee to replace Justice White. Unless she runs into unforeseen trouble, she will take her seat when the court returns to the bench in October. But Judge Ginsburg, who compiled a centrist record as an appeals court judge, is not expected to significantly shift the balance. Indeed, even had she joined the more liberal faction in key cases this year on civil rights, abortion and the death penalty, her vote would not have changed the outcome. (LAT)

Majority Rejects U.S. 'World Policeman' Role

NEW YORK — Most Americans think the United States has no right to determine who holds power in another country even with problems as grave as those in Bosnia-Herzegovina and Somalia, according to an Associated Press poll.

But 61 percent of those polled said the United Nations had the right to apportion power in Bosnia, with 31 percent opposed. Support for a UN role in determining who governs Somalia is an even higher 69 percent, with 25 percent opposed and the rest unsure. Seventy-six percent of those polled said the United States had no right to apportion power in another country, even if that country has problems as grave as those in Bosnia. Only 17 percent said the United States has a right to intervene in Bosnia.

In half the poll interviews, the name Somalia was substituted for Bosnia. A majority of respondents said that the United States had no right to determine who holds power in that country, by 69 percent to 24 percent. (AP)

Quote/Unquote

Steve Loussaret, 23, a farmer in Long Grove, Iowa, demanding of President Clinton where he would find the money to pay for flood aid and whether it would mean higher taxes: "I remember someone saying, 'No new taxes,' about six months ago."

"It wasn't me," Mr. Clinton replied.

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Herald INTERNATIONAL Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Agree on Aid to Russia

Economic reform to Russia is olive and surprisingly well. Finally, the West is taking notice and moving to provide real help. Last week the International Monetary Fund handed Russia \$1.5 billion. The World Bank has approved a mammoth \$660 million loan to develop Russia's oil industry, and disbursed hundreds of millions to pay for medicine and other needed imports.

President Bill Clinton deserves credit for persuading his allies to aid Russia. He pressured the IMF to provide money before Russia could complete key reforms; he orchestrated the West's offer of a \$28 billion package in April and pushed a \$2.5 billion bilateral aid bill through the House of Representatives. This week when leaders from the seven leading industrialized nations meet at the economic summit in Tokyo, they are expected to approve Mr. Clinton's plan to create a fund to help privatize Russian firms. These are worthy ways to help Russia build a market-based economy and end a former foe firmly into the Western orbit.

Prices in Russia rose by an astonishing 2,000 percent in 1992. Russia was on the verge of hyperinflation created by irresponsible monetary and fiscal policies. But after victory in the April referendum, President Boris Yeltsin gained a measure of control. His government has begun to cut back spending by raising energy prices and reducing subsidies to state-owned enterprises. And the central bank has raised interest rates and pledged to pull back on explosive increases in the money supply.

These policies are not yet tough enough — which is why the IMF had previously refused to release aid. But Mr. Yeltsin complained that without aid to ease the pain, he could not overcome opposition to tighter fiscal and monetary policies. The United States agreed, urging the monetary fund to provide aid on the basis of the steps Mr. Yeltsin has already taken and those his government has pledged for the future. Last week the IMF signed on.

The Yeltsin government's most spectacular economic achievement to date has been the rapid privatization of thousands of state enterprises. But merely turning firms over to private owners does not accomplish very much. For these firms to prosper, they need cash to buy modern equipment and technical help. To that end, Mr. Clinton proposed an innovative solution: The West would create a \$4 billion fund to provide equity in newly privatized firms. But Japan and other allies shamefully balked at the cost.

Mr. Clinton has lobbied hard to get the allies to commit at least \$2 billion to start the privatization fund; this week he is expected to prevail. The Western leaders meeting in Tokyo also need to reaffirm the \$28 billion pledge they made in the spring. Mr. Clinton's next task is to convince the Senate to follow the lead of the House and pass his bilateral aid package. These measures taken together could keep Russian reforms on a roll.

Western leaders will address other issues in Tokyo: completing the all-important Uruguay Round of international trade talks and coordinating recovery from worldwide recession. But agreement on these issues is probably beyond reach. Agreement on aid to Russia, however, is possible. At previous summits, Mr. Yeltsin heard lots of dandy promises from the West. He has now kept his end of the bargain. What he needs to see, when he visits the summit on Friday, is cash. His success is vital to the security of the West, as well as to the lives of ordinary Russians.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Get Relief to Bosnians

It is dismaying to learn that Bosnia, in addition to being shot up and carved up, is being deprived of minimal basic rations — and not simply because Croats and Serbs are trying to starve Muslims into accepting partition of the country, but because donors are not providing the wherewithal. So reports the High Commissioner for Refugees, its trucks carrying food mostly for besieged Muslims, are being harassed and held up for extortionist tolls by Bosnia's Serbs and Croats, who are enforcing a brutal partition. Its coffers have been depleted and are not being adequately replenished, and this is compelling the refugee agency to cut back its Bosnia operations.

At this late moment in Bosnia's tragedy, it is hard to summon up fresh anger to match fresh outrage. The international hand has already been dealt. But that cannot mean a free pass for those responsible for these offenses. Do the Serbs and Croats of Bosnia understand that by flouting the international will and violating norms of humane conduct they are ensuring for themselves the deep contempt of good people everywhere? That a reputation for extreme punitive ethnic cruelty will trail them across the years and impose a heavy burden on their eventual effort to return to normal international life?

Meanwhile, it should be held unthinkable for the Serbian and Croatian communities to share in any of the benefits of the relief that their militias are denying to others. The Muslims are not without their own fault, but by all accounts their offenses are modest when measured against those of their tormentors.

As for the donors, whose contributions are being badly eroded by compassion fatigue and short budgets, there really should be no question of what their obligation is. No claimant on international generosity has more standing than the Bosnian Muslims. This is a community ravaged by the beast of "ethnic cleansing." It has been denied both direct armed support and arms for self-defense. Now also to be denied the means of daily sustenance is mind-boggling.

To provide the necessary funds will take some extra digging by Europe, which is particularly lagging, and the United States. Help ought to come, too, from Muslim states. They have refused to support relief on the theory that Bosnia's calamity was the work of others. But humanitarian relief must be the work of all.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Comment

Chinese Babies, Chinese Growth

The Communist population control policy of the past 20 years rests on the assumption that China uses its lack of development not to decades of excess and misery by a one-party police state but to Chinese mothers and their babies. Because many Western observers share this belief, they have willingly overlooked the grossest kinds of human violations: forced abortions, forced sterilizations, forced contraception.

Far from expressing regret for these barbarisms, China has lately been touting its success. This July 11 — World Population Day — the Chinese government can claim to have reached population reduction targets hitherto thought impossible until the year 2010. The numbers for 1992 show unprecedented drops in the birth rate, with the total fertility rate plunging to between 1.8 and 1.9, below the standard replacement rate of 2.1. But even the UN Fund for Population Activities worries about how.

Our argument with China is not with abortion or contraception for those who choose it. Our argument is limited to the brutal means employed by the Chinese government and the dubious economic rationale that sanctions such means. The tragic irony is that a China that saw its billion-plus people as assets rather than liabilities would have few peers in might and influence. Tiny Taiwan, Hong Kong and Singapore are all monuments to what Chinese can achieve when freed from the statist yoke.

— Far Eastern Economic Review (Hong Kong).

Shake the Comecon Complex

The governments of Central and Eastern Europe have all agreed in principle that intra-regional trade, now close to an all-time low, needs boosting. But closer links will never materialize in any substantial form until the countries divest themselves of one intangible legacy of the Communist era: the Comecon complex.

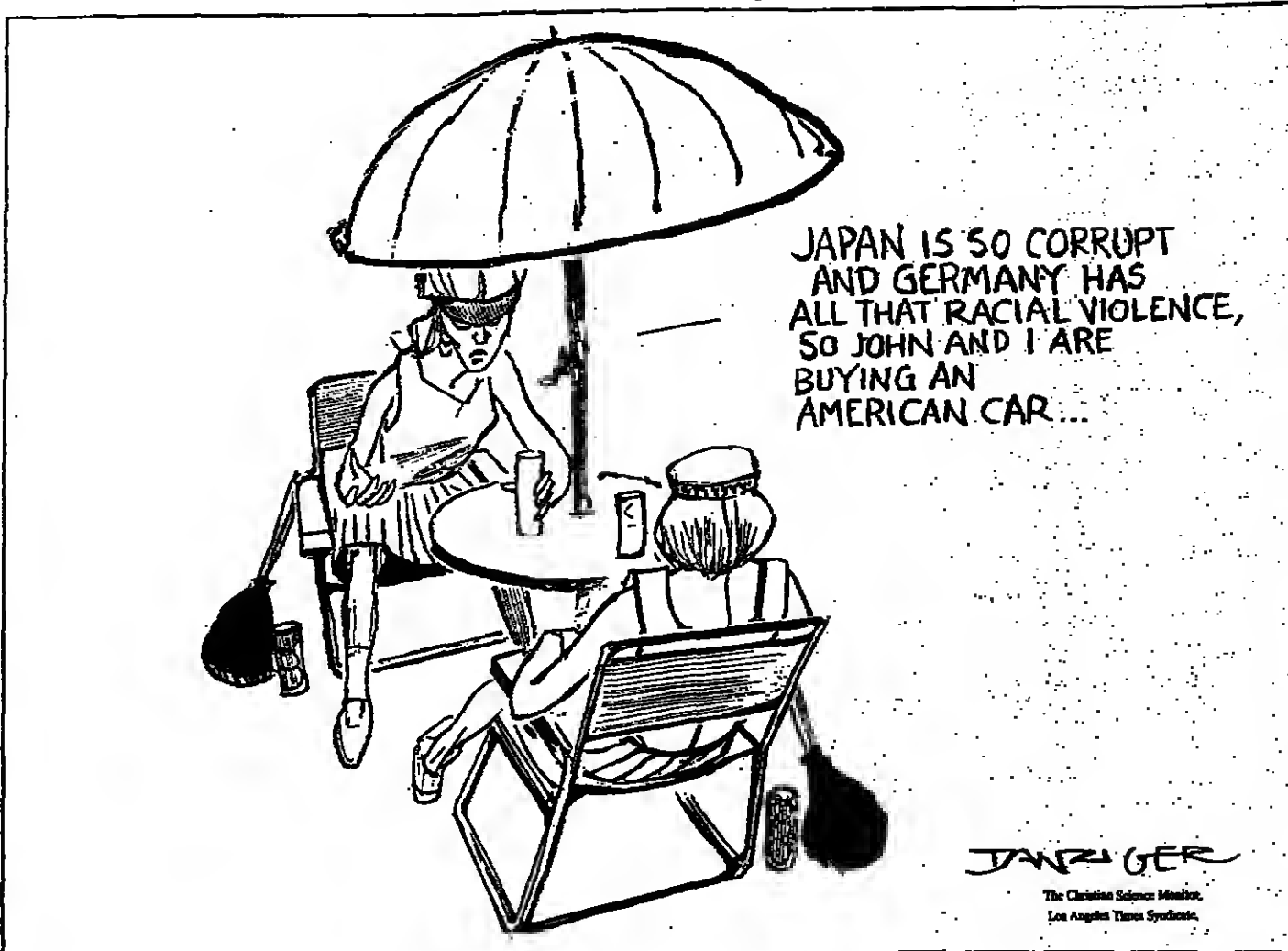
To politicians and civil servants who grew up under Comecon (the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance), that organization was synonymous with the dead hand of bureaucracy orchestrating the manufacture and sale of second-rate goods; and they tend to assume that anyone else who operated under that system is incapable of purging their old habits behind them. Many local companies have gone out of their way to look for new markets in the EC or EFTA — in fact, anywhere other than with their old trading partners.

The assumption that re-establishing trade links will resurrect the days when trade policy bore no relation to either supply or demand is nonsense. Bringing down trade barriers between two countries does not impel anybody to buy standardized goods.

Company reluctance to target consumers in the former Comecon bloc owes much to deeply embedded nationalistic prejudices. Central and East Europeans are as guilty as West Europeans of stereotyping neighbors as impoverished yokels or urban ghetto dwellers — and therefore valueless as a customer base.

An increasing number of companies are starting to recognize the market potential of former Comecon countries. Recently a spate of firms (have opened) offices in other capitals, and cross-border investments are beginning to rise. Only when governments and trade officials recognize such initiatives as part of an irreversible trend will the ghost of Comecon be fully exorcised and intra-regional trade be given the official blessing that it ultimately requires if it is to thrive.

— Business Central Europe (Vienna).



Trade: Compromise Now to Keep Growth Going

By Otto Lambodorf
The writer, a member of the Bundestag and former economics minister of Germany, is the European chairman of the Trilateral Commission.

BONN — Strange how the very agreements on world trade liberalization that have contributed so much to prosperity in the last four decades are today making GATT almost a dirty word.

Strange, and rather tragic, that this week's Group of Seven summit meeting in Tokyo is looking "dead on arrival," just as people ranging from Jacques Delors, the EC Commission president, to Mickey Kantor, the U.S. trade representative, have managed to persuade the talented Peter Sutherland of Ireland that under his new stewardship of GATT the Uruguay Round of international trade talks might — just might — be concluded by year's end.

The facts: The General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade was set up in 1947. In 1950, world exports amounted to \$60 billion; within 10 years the figure had doubled, and by 1970 it had soared to \$315 billion. In 1980 the value of exports in global trade had reached \$2 trillion, and by the onset of the 1990s this was up to \$3.1 trillion, representing some 15 percent of world economic output.

The question today: Are the leaders of our "trilateral" countries in North America, Europe and Japan ready to jeopardize this nearly half-century-long triumph of economic growth and job creation simply because, suddenly lacking a Cold War, they can find enemies only among themselves? Will we allow passing domestic doubts to unravel the international endeavor that has brought us such extended and reliable prosperity that we take it for granted?

Clearly, only decisive political impetus from the top can save all that has been accomplished and help us surmount the protectionist temptations that are rearing their heads.

The Trilateral Commission was instrumental in starting and institutionalizing the yearly summit meetings between the heads of state and government of the trilateral democracies. Having taken part in many of these, I can testify that for while at least they contributed much to our common welfare. But it is also true that they have to recent years turned into photo opportunities lacking in substance — precisely when our collective leadership has been so badly needed.

Now that one of our former colleagues in the Trilateral Commission, Bill Clinton, has obtained an extension of the White House's fast-track mandate to conclude quickly the current GATT round, it is imperative that those who meet in Tokyo:

- Agree on a moratorium on any new trade impediments.
- Commit themselves, and offer detailed instructions to their trade representatives, to sit down again at the GATT table and wrap up the talks before the year ends.

The gains from a removal of present international trade distortions could, by some estimates, exceed \$475 billion a year, of which \$255 billion would accrue to the trilateral countries and \$220 billion to developing and former socialist countries. The OECD likewise predicts that within 10 years full trade liberalization would raise incomes in the European Community and Japan by 2.4 percent.

I know the political stakes involved for each of our governments. I also know that none of our countries' newly announced growth initiatives can succeed without the prerequisite of sustained trade liberalization. Compromise is never easy. But compromise is better than a trade war, which all our people would ultimately have to pay for with deeper recession, less wealth and even fewer jobs.

International Herald Tribune.

Japan: Look Who's Preaching About Corruption

By Gregory Clark

TOKYO — The country that gave us the Walkman and the karaoke box is about to give us a new political principle. It says that the corrupt members of a political party damaged by their corruption can rescue their reputations and their fortunes by abandoning the party and accusing it of corruption.

The current political scene in Japan is flooded with such cheap talk. Take, for example, the Renaissance Party, which broke away from the ruling Liberal Democratic Party and says it will use up opposition parties in the coming lower house elections.

The party precipitated those elections by accusing Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa of refusing reforms needed to end LDP corruption. But the main cause of that corruption was not Mr. Miyazawa. It was the LDP faction that used to be headed by two former prime ministers, Kakuei Tanaka and Noboru Takeshita.

For more than two decades that faction had the lock on construction industry bribes and political contributions. Mr. Takeshita, his mentor in the faction, Shin Kanemaru, and to some extent his protégé, Ichiro Ozawa, also had gangster connections. Simply to survive, other LDP factions were forced either to try to match the corrupt Tanaka-Takeshita faction, or to bow to its authority. Most bowed.

But, thanks to some recent exposés, the Sagawa scandal especially, the Tanaka-Takeshita faction was thoroughly discredited, and with it the LDP generally. The Renaissance Party says it is so disgusted by the corruption that it will work to defeat the LDP in the coming election. But where do the Renaissance members come from? From the Tanaka-Takeshita faction, of course.

The party's front leader is the boyishly enthusiastic Tsutomu Hata. But the power behind his throne is Ichiro Ozawa himself. One assumes that much of Mr. Ozawa's election campaign will be financed with money from the Sagawa scandal.

Meanwhile, most of the Western media tell us authoritatively that the election is a struggle between young, idealistic Renaissance reformers and an aging, corrupt LDP. Image rarely matches reality in Japan, but this time it has become the reverse.

The unreality has been compounded by the debate over alleged electoral reform proposals needed to end the corruption. The proposals promised only marginal reforms. While they could cut the desperate need for political funds to some extent, they increase the scope for corruption by introducing a German-style proportional representation system. Yet Renaissance claims that Mr. Miyazawa's inability to push the proposals through the Diet was proof that he and the LDP did guard do not want reform.

The ultimate irony is that thanks to the Renaissance defection the LDP now has a good chance of presenting itself as the party of integrity and reform. Mr. Miyazawa is one of Japan's cleaner politicians, even if he did have to bow to the Tanaka-Takeshita faction to get his job.

Many of those around him — the chief cabinet secretary, Yohji Kono; Justice Minister Masaharu Goda, who helped push through the Sagawa exposé and the arrest of Mr. Kanemaru, and the so-called YKK grouping of middle-rank LDP activists — have reputations as sensible reformers. Rather than a staid debate over electoral reforms, they have said they will concentrate on the main problem: increased restrictions on, and punishment for, illicit political funding.

And if Mr. Miyazawa does get into trouble, he probably will be replaced by former Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu, another "Mr. Clean," who is forming his own group of young reformers within the LDP.

One way or another the LDP could come out of the coming election without too much damage. The people who could suffer the most, ironically, are the long-suffering opposition parties, the Socialists especially.

After more than four decades in the wilderness, their willingness to cut deals with any defuncting LDP group is understandable. But this time they have embarked on a dangerous deal. They have to explain the opportunism involved in linking up with people like Mr. Ozawa. Worse, Mr. Ozawa is now breaking his post-Sagawa silence to push the hawkish military policies that the Socialists are supposed firmly to oppose.

The Socialist leaders say they can cope with all this once they gain power with the help of the LDP defectors. But they risk splitting their party in the process. And with voters likely to turn away from the Renaissance defectors in favor of rival conservative groupings such as the New Japan Party or the Vanguard group, the Socialists could end up selling their souls without gaining power.

The plethora of conservative groupings claiming to be anti-LDP will also draw many of the protest votes that used to go to established opposition parties. One way or another, Japanese politics will probably remain in conservative hands.

The still buoyant Japanese stock market realizes this.

International Herald Tribune.

A Big Job to Keep NATO in Business

By Stephen S. Rosenfeld

WASHINGTON — Richard Lugar's speech here June 21 on NATO arrived with a cover letter from his press secretary bravely saying, "This is not just another dull speech meant only for policy wonks." And you know, it's so. The Indiana Republican, a former Foreign Relations Committee chairman, has taken a subject — the calamitous European and American failure in Yugoslavia — that has left most people depressed, sullen and mute, and come up with a proposal to force a policy debate.

Senator Lugar wants NATO to end its ban on operations "out of area" — outside the territory of its members; to extend its membership into Europe's South (the Balkans) and East (the former Soviet bloc) in good time, and to take on the job of seeing to the strategic stability and democratic development of this region. He sees all this as a worthy task for U.S. leadership.

With NATO having achieved its founding purpose of containing Soviet power, it is "NATO: Out of Area or Out of Business." Mr. Lugar says in a snappy summary title. This idea has been stirring James Chace, for one, has called on NATO to pick up "the security problems arising from the disintegration of the Soviet bloc — to prevent borders that had been largely established after both world wars from being changed by force, to contain ethnic conflict and to aid in the transition to democratic institutions by monitoring elections and verifying arms control agreements.

But within the Clinton administration and in the NATO hierarchy, it seems that the shock and shame of NATO's Yugoslav passage are still being absorbed. Routine prevails: Perhaps a third or more of the Pentagon budget is spent on an alliance that has lost its old mission of defense against external threat and has been unable to generate a convincing new mission.

Any real debate, of course, must address more than the options of drifting with the status quo and energizing the alliance to serve post-Cold War conditions. The world's turn has brought to the fore another alternative: a calculated retreat from engagement in local ethnic disputes and regional security equations, in Europe as elsewhere, and a new focus on economic considerations.

The argument is that it is not only possible but economically and strategically prudent to trim commitments to changed times, shrinking resources and popular tastes.

Mr. Clinton seems to be pulled in different directions. He wants to be one of the old boys and one of the new boys at the same time. The challenge of Yugoslavia might have forced him to decide, but instead it left him to straddle. He never joined his secretary of state in dismissing Bosnia as "a humanitarian crisis a long way from home, in the middle of another continent," but he never acted resolutely on an opposite premise, either.

Mr. Lugar — this is his strength — explicitly embraces that opposite premise. Where Mr. Clinton has said that Bosnia matters but not that Bosnia matters in great deal. Why? The problem is not just the unraveling of Yugoslavia or a potential ethnic crisis in Eastern Europe or an explosion between Russia and Ukraine, serious as those developments might be. He sees danger in the spread of a "destructive xenophobic nationalism" across Europe.

It is to head off the resultant sure and heavy damage to American political balance and American domestic reconstruction that he urges the United States to draw "a new trans-Atlantic strategic bargain."

Mr. Lugar notes "limited" parallels with the period between the world wars: a West exhausted by (cold) war, unenthusiastic on League of Nations/United Nations, disappointments to democracy and capitalism in the East, cramped political circumstances. "Democracy has not triumphed once and for all," he notes. "Its advances are under attack."

He notes some objections to his scheme — that a Russia-first policy is more important than a NATO reorganization, that Eastern Europe is just too much trouble to bother, that the costs are unmanageable and that it is better to hold on to the old, flawed NATO — and he responds. His answers are not all equally conclusive, but he has certainly tied up an issue that will not go away.

The Washington Post.

Apartheid: The Crimes Of Tyranny

By Anthony Lewis

JOHANNESBURG — Like any tyranny, the apartheid system in South Africa was maintained by force and fear. Now that the system is crumbling, some of the facts of past official crimes are beginning to come out. The silence is cracking.

A judicial inquest going on in the city of Port Elizabeth has been particularly suggestive. It is looking into the 1985 murder of Matthew Goniwe, a young anti-apartheid leader.

Mr. Goniwe's body and three others were found, disfigured and burned to an unrecognizable attempt to prevent identification, after they started home from a meeting in Mr. Goniwe's car. The car was found far away, also burned and with a license plate that did not belong to it.

An earlier inquest could not determine who did the killing. Then last year New Nation, a black weekly, published the text of a military signal dated three weeks before the murders. It was from Brigadier Christoffel van der Westhuizen, who headed the security apparatus in Port Elizabeth, to the secretary of the State Security Council in Pretoria. It listed Mr. Goniwe and others and said: "It is proposed that the above mentioned persons be permanently removed from society as a matter of urgency."

Christoffel van der Westhuizen, now a general and a powerful figure as the head of military intelligence, said that the words "permanently removed" meant only that the persons should be detained. But the lieutenant who sent the signal at his order, Lourens du Siggel, said in a sworn statement that the words meant "kill."

Then New Nation printed another 1985 proposal by Brigadier van der Westhuizen: that the president of the Ciskei homeland, Lennox Sebe, "disappear permanently." His brother Charles would be installed in his place. Ciskei combined with another of the supposedly independent states created by South Africa, Transkei.

Under pressure from disclosure of the Goniwe signal, President F. W. de Klerk called for a new inquest. There an extraordinary thing happened. The lawyer representing the Defense Force and General van der Westhuizen moved to shift the blame for the Goniwe killing to the security police. He said among other things that the police in 1989 killed two of their own men whom they suspected of being ready to tell the truth about Matthew Goniwe's murder.

The inquest heard that the license plate found with Mr. Goniwe's car had been on another car that was ticketed for illegal parking seven times at locations near security police headquarters. And all seven tickets had been quashed by the chief state prosecutor in the area, apparently at the request of the police. The evidence pointed compellingly to the police as the murderers.

Then this inquest took a further turn, to one of South Africa's most terrible political deaths: that of Steve Biko, the great black consciousness leader, while he was in the hands of the security police in Port Elizabeth. Colonel Harold Snyman. Called to the Goniwe inquest and asked also about Steve Biko killing, he refused to answer.

George Bizos, a lawyer representing Mrs. Goniwe and the widows of three others killed in 1985, asked Colonel Snyman: "Are you saying that if you give honest answers to questions I put to you regarding Biko, it will incriminate you?" Colonel Snyman answered: "Yes."

The inquest was adjourned now until August. It has produced only intimations of the truth so far, but enough to unveil more of the past and suggest that there are rifts in the security apparatus today.

When Soviet totalitarianism began cracking under Mikhail Gorbachev, a crucial factor was the return of history — the disclosure of official crimes. Nothing like that has happened yet in South Africa. Politicians are looking to the future rather than the past. But can memory be denied?

The New York Times.

Leaders look ahead, but can the past be denied?

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International Herald Tribune, 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France.
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Editor for Asia: Michael Richardson, 3 Cantonment Rd., Singapore (S1). Tel: (65) 472-7798, Fax: (65) 274-2344
Mng. Dir. Asia: Rolf D. Krane, 50 Gloucester Rd., Hong Kong, Tel: 861-0616, Fax: 861-3073
Mng. Dir. U.K.: Gorn Thorne, 61 Long Acre, London WC2, Tel: (071) 836-8922, Fax: (071) 240-2254
Gen. Mgr. Germany: W. Lauerbach, Friedrichstr. 13, 10023 Frankfurt, Tel: (069) 72 67 53, Fax: (069) 72 73 10
Pres. U.S.: Michael Connor, 250 Third Ave., New York, NY 10022, Tel: (212) 752-3894, Fax: (212) 752-9792
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سكزا من الأصل

OPINION

A Drugs Cure Could Come From the Chemistry Labs

By George F. Will

WASHINGTON — Perhaps the 1969 encounter on the helicopter was a meeting of the different political sensibilities of Harvard and the University of Chicago.

Daniel Patrick Moynihan, President Richard Nixon's domestic policy adviser, with a Harvard man's confidence in the efficacy of government, had just returned from prompting the French government to smother the "French connection" by which most heroin destined for America was refined from Turkish opium in Marseille.

Mr. Moynihan happily told Mr. Shultz about his achievement in France. "Good," said Mr. Shultz with deflating dryness. "No really," said Mr. Moynihan. "This is a big event."

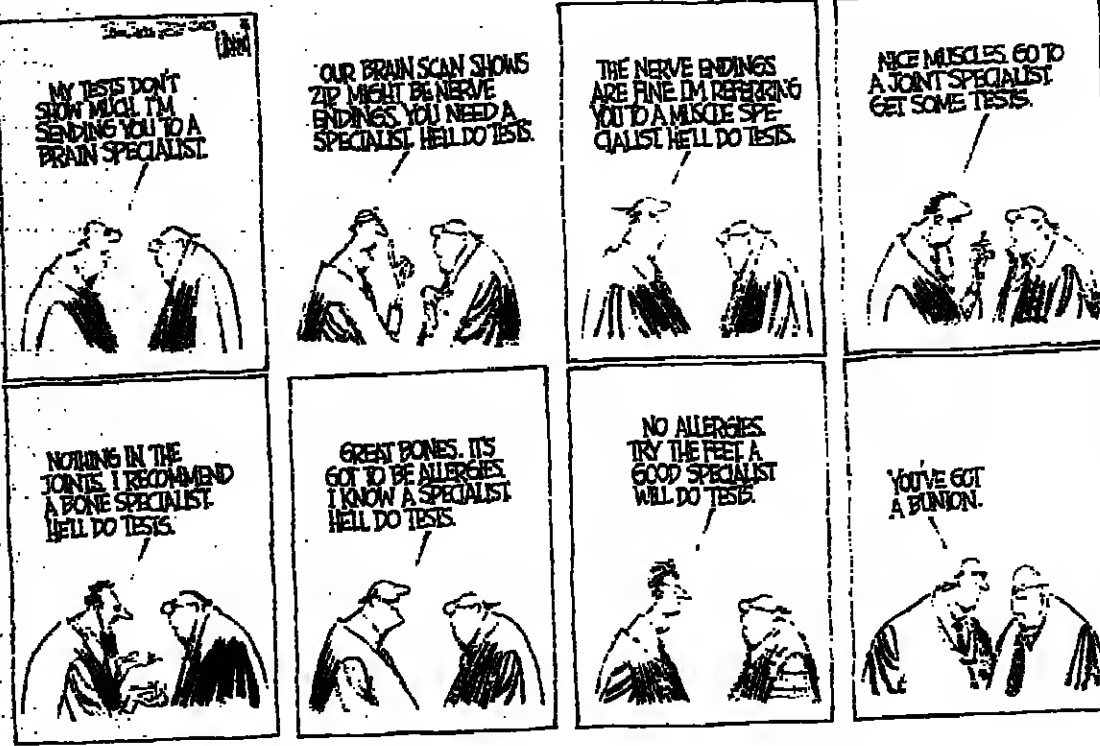
However, we persist in pretending that we can make a "cleaner" choice — interdiction of supply, bolstered by excursions of drug kingpins.

It would seem that Mr. Rosenfeld, while promoting the admirable goal of nonproliferation of nuclear weapons, neglects the reality of the dynamics of proliferation in the international system.

John J. Mearsheimer and Douglas Bunnell are not the first to argue that the spread of weapons of mass destruction, in this case nuclear, has an inherent "strategic virtue."

I do not wholeheartedly subscribe to these views: Human beings are fallible, and the greater the likelihood that the unthinkable might happen.

Mr. Moynihan believes that, given the nature of the drug problem, the solution lies in the inner city. It is an epidemiological analogy — the city as a "hot spot" for the disease of drug addiction.



LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Fingers on Nuclear Buttons

Regarding "The Bomb: Just Stop Worrying" (Opinion, June 26) by Stephen S. Rosenfeld:

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We have climbed the technological ladder before, from beer to brandy and gin.

Distilled alcohol became a source of energy for the 18th century when the Renaissance invention of distillation met the abundance of grain produced by the agricultural revolution.

Homogeneous Portugal

Regarding "Portugal and Bosnia" (Letters, June 24) from Tom Gallagher:

I had a good laugh reading that Portugal is "a country that is in some ways as artificial as Bosnia."

Portugal is one of the oldest countries in Europe. It emerged as an independent kingdom in the 12th century. It is also one of the most homogeneous countries in the world.

Nigerians enjoy greater freedom of speech, assembly, religion, movement and culture than virtually any other African country.

The rebuilding of the Roman theater at Sagunto, near Valencia, in such a fashion as to overwhelm the surviving remains is an act to be deplored.

I recognize that Greek and Roman theaters of ten present enormous conservation problems, and that the issue at Sagunto is partly a matter of taste.

Regarding "Architects: Throw Them to the Lions" (June 13) by Alan Riding:

Unwelcome at the Wedding

Regarding the photo caption "200,000 in Tokyo Celebrate Future Emperor and Bride" (June 10):

The additional 30,000 police brought in to supplement Tokyo's force were said to be necessary to "counter possible leftist demonstrators."

Those victories proved to be a strategic shot in the arm for the Confederacy. They changed the momentum of the war and launched a year of Southern victories in Virginia that culminated in the Confederacy's high tide at Gettysburg.

The tide receded, but by the late summer of 1864 Confederate prospects again seemed dim.

The writer, a historian and president of the Association for the Preservation of Civil War Sites Inc., is the author of "Battle of Freedom," which won the Pulitzer Prize for history in 1989.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor" and contain the writer's signature, name and full address.

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Save the Hallowed Ground To Honor Those Brave Men

By James M. McPherson

PRINCETON, New Jersey — Antietam, Gettysburg, Chickamauga, Chattanooga, Petersburg — all those Civil War battlefields are now U.S. national parks that attract millions of visitors each year.

More than 125 years after the guns went silent, tourists can walk the ground near Sharpsburg, Maryland, where more Americans died in one day — Sept. 17, 1862 — than on any other battle day in history. They can scan the fields at Get-

tsburg, where 13,000 Confederate soldiers launched an assault of futile courage on July 3, 1863. And they can see where Ulysses Grant's legions put their siege lines at Vicksburg, forcing that city's defenders to eat cats and rats before surrendering.

No one can truly comprehend the tragic but triumphant trauma of the American Civil War without visiting such battlefields. But there are two large gaps in commemoration of the engagements of the Civil War — Stone Mountain and the Shenandoah Valley campaign in 1862, and Philip Sheridan's Shenandoah Valley campaign in 1864.

No national park — of size or local park — marks any of the eight battles and numerous important skirmishes involved in these Virginia campaigns, even though they were as crucial in shaping the course and outcome of the war as were Antietam, Vicksburg and Chattanooga — yes, as important as Gettysburg itself.

The two Shenandoah Valley campaigns produced two of the four major turning points of the war (the other two were Antietam and Gettysburg-Vicksburg). Jackson's string of victories in the valley from May 8, 1862, to June 9, 1862, reversed a tide of Northern triumphs during the preceding three months that had threatened to sink the Confederacy.

The Union had captured Roanoke Island and New Bern in North Carolina, forts Henry and Donelson, Nashville and New Orleans and the lower Mississippi Valley. Union victories in the bloody battles of Shiloh and Pea Ridge and the advance of the largest Union army in within six miles (10 kilometers) of Richmond in the spring of 1862 had caused panic and depression in the South.

In mid-May 1862, the Confederate government was prepared to evacuate Richmond. Then came Jackson's extraordinary victories in the Shenandoah Valley — at McDowell on May 8, Front Royal on May 23, Winchester on May 25 and Cross Keys and Port Republic on June 8 and 9.

Those victories proved to be a strategic shot in the arm for the Confederacy. They changed the momentum of the war and launched a year of Southern victories in Virginia that culminated in the Confederacy's high tide at Gettysburg.

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Advertisement for North Korean nukes, The Tokyo G7 meeting, Terrorism around the world, European interest rates, and New crisis in Iraq? Includes a subscription offer for 44% off the newsstand price and a table of international rates.

Clinton Aims to Reassure Asia U.S. Is Expected to Affirm Area Alliances

By Michael Richardson
International Herald Tribune

SINGAPORE — President Bill Clinton is expected to affirm U.S. commitments to regional alliances and area stability during visits to Tokyo and Seoul this week, U.S. officials said.

The action, diplomats said, will be part of an attempt to allay Asian concern that U.S. power in the region may decline over the next few years.

Since he took office in January, Mr. Clinton has sent high-level emissaries, including the deputy secretary of state, Clinton R. Wharton Jr., to East Asia to assure governments that despite the closure of U.S. bases in the Philippines, America "will remain an active partner in the future economic expansion and security of this dynamic region."

U.S. military officials said that despite the loss of the Philippines bases and a gradual reduction in U.S. forces in the western Pacific from 109,000 in 1990 to 84,000 now, the United States was holding more joint military exercises with countries in the region than before. More than 100 exercises are planned for 1993, up from 91 in 1992 and 76 in 1991.

"The U.S. security presence in the region dates from the early days of the Cold War when America and its allies sought to block the expansion of communism. But following the disintegration of the Soviet Union and the switch to capitalist-style economies in China and Vietnam, most nations in East Asia favored continued U.S. military engagement as a check against any country in the region emerging as a dominant power."

"A U.S. that remains engaged in the region will make it easier for China, Japan, Korea, ASEAN and the Indonesian countries to have comfortable relationships with each other," said Goh Chok Tong, Singapore's prime minister. The nations in ASEAN — the Association of Southeast Asian Nations — are Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Brunei.

Mr. Goh warned that if Japan lost confidence in the U.S. security umbrella, it would seek to protect itself.

Such a strategy, Mr. Goh said, would require Japan to "fight off threats outside its territory" and set off a chain reaction. "China and Korea will be the first to react," he said, "triggering off further alarm bells in Southeast Asia."

Political relationships across the region would become "less predictable," he said. "Anxiety will set in. Economic growth will slow down."

The alliances with Japan and South Korea enable U.S. forces to be based there while maintaining a naval and air presence elsewhere in the Western Pacific. These and other mutual defense treaties have been

supplemented by military cooperation arrangements. Some of the uncertainty in Asia about American intentions after the change of administration in Washington has been settled.

Sarasin Viraphol, director-general of the department of American affairs in the Thai Foreign Ministry, said that "after much fretting over the emerging shape of regional security after the Cold War, the region is being given the reassurances it wants to hear."

He said that the Clinton administration, apparently alarmed at an arms buildup by Asian countries, had "moved to reassure its regional partners that its policy towards East Asia and the Pacific will be one of continued engagement, rather than withdrawal as initially feared."

In testimony to Congress in Washington earlier this year, Admiral Charles R. Larson, commander in chief of U.S. forces in the Pacific, justified a continued American commitment to the Asia-Pacific region largely in economic terms.

Noting that nearly a third of U.S. exports went to Asia and that about 2.5 million American jobs depended on Asian markets, Admiral Larson added that people in the United States remained "largely unaware of the potential for turbulence in Asia, and how easily sudden, sharp shifts in the regional military balance could jeopardize U.S. investment, jobs and trade."

Desmond Ball, a professor in the Strategic and Defense Studies Center at National University in Canberra, said that the reductions in U.S. defense capabilities in the Pacific were proportionally much less than the cuts in the American military presence in Europe.

However, Mr. Ball added, "the belief is widespread in many Asian capitals that the U.S. might not maintain the will, and perhaps over the longer term lose the economic capacity, to ensure that no other power in the region will become ascendant."

Without a strong economic recovery in the U.S., Asian officials and analysts fear that defense cuts will fall more heavily on U.S. forces in the Asia-Pacific region, especially if trade friction between Washington and Asia intensifies.

The Clinton administration is expected to announce the results of a comprehensive review of military budgets, programs and strategies. Some Asian officials said they believed that the restructuring might reduce the number of U.S. aircraft carriers committed to the Pacific to four from six.

The Clinton administration also has to decide whether to make further reductions from 1995 in the number of U.S. troops deployed in Northeast Asia.

G-7 Vows Hearing for Nonaligned Countries

By Steven Brill
International Herald Tribune

TOKYO — In a bit of intra-Asian diplomacy, President Suharto of Indonesia, who heads the Nonaligned Movement, won a promise Monday night from Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa of Japan that the interests of developing nations would win a hearing at the G-7 summit meeting.

Mr. Suharto asked Mr. Miyazawa to urge the Group of Seven to step up aid to developing nations and improve access to markets in the rich countries, according to the Japanese Foreign Ministry spokesman, Sadaaki Nishimura. Tokyo is expected to call for increased aid to developing nations. It also will announce a financial cooperation plan worth \$120 billion. Developing nations, however, are lukewarm to the plan, preferring instead that Japan stimulate its economy and boost imports.

"As the host of the summit, we'd like to see an Asia-Pacific perspective reflected in the meeting," Mr. Nishimura said.

Mr. Suharto had lobbied Japan for months for a chance to address the G-7 leaders, who begin their annual summit meeting here Wednesday. But he was snubbed.

He had argued that if President Boris N. Yeltsin of Russia could attend, why not the leader of the Nonaligned Movement, which groups 108 developing nations?

There is a further argument that developing countries, especially those in Asia, are contributing a growing proportion of global economic growth — 34 percent according to estimates by the International Monetary Fund — and so deserve a greater hearing.

Mr. Suharto is likely to deliver his pitch to President Bill Clinton at their meeting Wednesday morning. Mr. Clinton, however, may bring up a topic that Mr. Miyazawa avoided: allegations of human rights abuses in East Timor, a former Portuguese colony that was invaded by Indonesia in 1975.

Forty-three senators wrote to the president urging him to raise the issue.

For Japan, granting a face-saving meeting to the most senior statesman of Southeast Asia is a convenient way to shore up its image in the region; Indonesia also is a major recipient of Japanese aid and a major supplier of oil.

North Korea on Agenda

Foreign Minister Klaus Kinkel of Germany said Monday his country would ask the G-7 leaders to lift the secrecy on its nuclear program, news agencies reported from Seoul.

A spokesman quoted Mr. Kinkel as telling Foreign Minister Han Sung Joo of South Korea that Germany would make a "positive effort" to have the North Korean nuclear issue included in the G-7 political declaration to be issued at this week.

Japan plans to accelerate its plans to buy two more airborne warning and control systems from the United States because of fears of possible nuclear attacks from North Korea, the Yomiuri Shimbun said Monday. (AP, AFP)

Miyazawa Has Little Time for Summit

By David E. Sanger
New York Times Service

TOKYO — This week was supposed to be the crowning moment in Kiichi Miyazawa's political life: a chance for Japan's urbane, English-speaking prime minister to welcome the leaders of the industrialized world — and Boris N. Yeltsin of Russia — to an economic powerhouse that he helped to rebuild from rubble.

But Mr. Miyazawa could not spare the time to review the giant briefing books for the summit meeting or inspect the work of the 36,000 police officers who have turned Tokyo into a barricaded camp.

Instead, he was standing atop a truck in one of the city's busiest intersections, wearing pristine white gloves and a giant white flower in his lapel, pleading with shoppers not to make the most historic week of his leadership one of the last.

As a parade of prime ministers and presidents headed for the Group of Seven summit meeting, the talks could hardly be further from the minds of Japan's leaders.

In two weeks, the nation faces an election that seems certain to end nearly four decades of rule by the Liberal Democratic Party. And as the leadership tries to stop a hemorrhage of support in the 955 parliamentary races, the summit meeting has become something of a giant annoyance.

To many, President Bill Clinton has become a downright hazard to their bold on office. As he prepared to leave Washington, Mr. Clinton made it clear that he hoped the political turmoil in Japan would produce a government more willing to open its markets

and a leadership that included "consumer advocates." It could turn into "a big plus for us," he said.

While too little time has passed for such comments to resound here in Tokyo, they seemed to put Mr. Clinton squarely on the side of the new opposition parties and the 57 defectors from the Liberal Democrats who have wiped out Mr. Miyazawa's majority in the parliament and forced the July 18 election. Campaigning began Sunday.

And while U.S. officials in Tokyo say the president will try to stay neutral, the U.S. Embassy hustled over the weekend to arrange for Mr. Clinton to meet the leaders of the new opposition parties only hours after he lands — and just after his wrangling over trade and market access with Mr. Miyazawa.

The president will be lucky if he finds many of Japan's most influential leaders in town. Most are on the hustings, mindful that they have only 14 days to save their jobs.

Mr. Miyazawa seemed to set the tone when he spent the morning warning voters of the disasters that could befall their country if the Liberal Democrats, who have ruled since 1955, are turned out of office. "At a time of crisis, we need a firm party in charge of political power, steering the country," he told shoppers. The defectors from the party, he warned, are forming a "unprincipled alliance" with the Socialists, "whose policies are quite different from ours — and also from theirs."

The Liberal Democrats' strategy appears to be to run a thoroughly negative campaign, portraying its challengers as unfit to direct the world's second-largest economy and ig-

nores the rampant corruption and wrangling over political reform that led to the party's disgrace.

It is an appeal to Japan's innate conservatism, and many say the strategy may limit the losses once the message sinks in.

But opposition leaders like Morihiro Hosokawa, the head of the Japan New Party, which is expected to gain 40 or so seats, argues, "This is the election with a clear point — whether to say *sayemaru* to one-party rule."

Statistically it would be almost impossible for the Liberal Democrats to win the 256 seats they need to control the lower house of the Diet, or parliament. The question is whether a new coalition government will be led by the Liberal Democrats, or whether the opposition groups can overcome their many differences and build a coalition that excludes the party.

Mr. Miyazawa's efforts to acknowledge that "political reform is the voice of the people" have not been helped by two prominent members of his cabinet.

Finance Minister Yoshihiro Hayashi and Construction Minister Kishiro Nakamura apparently never got the word that when the main campaign issue is influence-peddling, you are supposed to be against it.

Over the last week or so, both men approached top executives of companies they regulate — banks and construction concerns — and asked them for campaign contributions. This is entirely legal, as long as the companies do not exceed the certain limits.



Anti-government protesters marching on Monday in Lagos, where thousands rioted, setting fire to buses and tires and looting shops.

NIGERIA: Thousands Riot in Lagos, Protesting Annulment of Election

Continued from Page 1
despite a call by human-rights leaders for a general strike starting Monday. Looting also was reported in the business district.

General Babangida's government has been cracking down on the press and on human-rights groups. Scores of activists were detained on Friday, including Nigeria's most prominent civil rights leader, Beko Rasoono-Kuti, who was released on Saturday.

On June 26, General Babangida pledged that new elections would be held and that the mili-

tary would hand over power to a civilian president on the scheduled date of Aug. 27, the eighth anniversary of his coup.

But few politicians plan to participate in the elections. Mr. Abiola's Social Democrats, one of only two parties allowed to run, said it would boycott the voting.

The National Assembly also said it would not support the new election. At least 30 senior army officers resigned their commissions to protest the voiding of the first vote.

On Monday, a member of General Babangida's latest electoral commission submitted her resignation.

"I don't know whom I'm supposed to be serving on this commission," said Tosin Kalai. "Certainly not the Nigerian people who massively expressed their will on June 12."

Nigeria has been plunged into economic chaos by corruption and mismanagement. Poverty has added to General Babangida's unpopularity in a country where fuel, power, water and housing shortages are pervasive.

(AP, Reuters, AFP)

Explosion Jolts Seoul Hotel Set For Clinton

The Associated Press

SEOUL — A powerful explosion Monday shook a Seoul hotel where President Bill Clinton was scheduled to stay next weekend. Three workers were injured and about 600 guests, including 140 White House personnel, were evacuated.

The explosion apparently occurred in a boiler room in the basement of the Hyatt Regency Hotel, police said. The cause of the accident was not known but police ruled out the possibility of a bomb. The Yonhap news agency, quoting police, said the accident might have been caused by a gas leak.

A Hyatt executive said the hotel, in central Seoul, would be closed at least until Tuesday to determine the cause of the accident and the extent of the damage.

Police said it would be virtually impossible to repair the damage before Mr. Clinton arrives Saturday for two days after a meeting of the seven leading industrialized nations in Tokyo.

POLL: Clinton Faces a Sour Japan

Continued from Page 1

of the relationship differed greatly on either side of the Pacific. About 70 percent of Americans described relations between the two countries as "friendly," while only 35 percent of Japanese viewed the relationship the same way.

That marked a dramatic decline: As recently as December, 53 percent of Japanese said they viewed relations between the two countries as friendly, and in 1985, when the question was first asked, 73 percent described it that way. In the most recent poll, only 4 percent said they expected relations to improve in coming years.

"We are seeing some pent-up sentiments finally explode," said Takashi Inoguchi, a professor of political science at the University of Tokyo. "Negative sentiments toward the United States are bursting out somehow, and I think the bureaucrats and mass media in Japan are amplifying that."

The poll was based on 1,363 telephone interviews in the United States and 1,395 interviews in Japan, which were conducted in person. Each poll has a margin of sampling error of plus or minus 3 percentage points.

Much of the bad feeling appears to have been directed at Mr. Clinton himself, who was originally greeted in Japan as a bright, young leader who many Japanese said

they hoped would inspire change in their own political system.

Only 6 percent of Japanese described their feelings toward the president as "favorable," compared with 35 percent of Americans. Mr. Clinton's favorable ratings subsequently rose in the United States to 41 percent after the attack on the Iraqi intelligence headquarters.

"There is a view about Clinton, widely shared here, that he is inexperienced and doesn't know anything about free trade," Mr. Inoguchi said. "Many think that he has turned out to be a tiger, and has to be dealt with carefully."

Mr. Clinton's meeting with Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa for two hours on Tuesday afternoon. But expectations for the meeting are low: So far, the two countries have been unable to agree on a "framework" for future trade negotiations, with Japan accusing the United States of attempting to set numerical targets that place the onus only on Japan to close the trade gap between the two countries. In any case, 70 percent of Japanese who were asked whether Mr. Clinton could be trusted to keep his word said "no."

Indeed, the poll indicated bigger disagreements between the Japanese and American publics than at any time in years on the question of which side is to blame for the economic tensions between the two countries.

Forty-five percent of Americans responding to the poll said that Japanese companies were "competing unfairly with American companies," the highest such response since the question was first asked by the same three news organizations in 1985.

The Japanese, in contrast, overwhelmingly reject the charge: Eighty-five percent agreed with the statement that the United States is blaming Japan for its own economic problems. Only 12 percent believed that Japanese companies were competing on unfair terms.

But the Japanese also blamed their own leader for troubles between the two countries. An overwhelming 82 percent of the respondents said that Mr. Miyazawa was doing "a poor job in solving trade problems between Japan and the United States."

They gave almost the same marks to Mr. Clinton. American respondents were much more charitable to the president on trade issues: 31 percent said they thought he was doing a good job, 38 percent a poor job, and 31 percent did not know or offered no answer.

At a time when Japan is pressing — with American help — for a permanent seat on the United Nations Security Council, the poll suggests that the Japanese public is less enthusiastic about being in the thick of UN disputes. Asked if "Japan should participate in United Nations peacekeeping efforts in trouble spots around the world," even at the cost of Japanese lives, only 32 percent agreed. Sixty-six percent said they disagreed.

Such results also indicated a gulf between American and Japanese views of Japan's responsibilities in the new world order. Only 24 percent of Japanese said they thought Japan had a responsibility to give military assistance to trouble spots, and 74 percent said it did not.

— DAVID E. SANGER

CLINTON: U.S. to Sponsor Talks

Continued from Page 1

of other nations. "This new global economy is here to stay," he said. "We can't wish it away. We can't run from it. We can't build walls around our nation. So we must provide world leadership, and we must compete, out-retail."

The president reiterated that the United States was finally tackling the huge deficits that have been viewed as a drag on global economic growth. His message to the leaders, he said, would be: "We're changing. Now you must change, too."

The others, he said, would have to lower trade barriers and use fiscal policy to stimulate the domestic economy.

Mr. Clinton said he had already spoken to several of the G-7 leaders about the unemployment talks.

"They are very enthusiastic," he said.

No date was given.

The G-7 leaders have offered little prospect for breakthroughs in Tokyo in world trade talks or on bilateral trade issues, such as Japanese markets. Thus, a message of brainstorming on joblessness is likely to play well at home, where most workers have trouble relating to the global economic strategies and stimulus packages that often dominate G-7 summits.

The discussions that Mr. Clinton envisions will focus on microeconomics, an area that has rarely been at the heart of annual talks among leaders of the G-7 nations: the United States, Germany, Japan, Britain, Italy, Canada and France.

The talks are likely to cover strategies, such as education and training, that each nation can follow domestically to stimulate growth at home. The hope, according to Mr. Clinton, is that improved buying power in Europe, for example, will help drive up exports from the United States and therefore boost employment in export-related industries.

In an interview last week with journalists from the G-7 nations, including the International Herald Tribune, Mr. Clinton cited talks on

LONDON: Heavy Cuts for Navy

Continued from Page 1

nation. Britain spends 4.1 percent of its gross national product on defense — twice as much as Italy or Canada, for example, both of which spend about 2 percent. A map of British overseas deployments shows commitments circling the globe, just as in the days of empire, from Belize to Brunei, from the Falkland Islands to Northern Ireland.

In addition to protecting its own interests, Britain is determined to keep its permanent seat on the United Nations Security Council. This has meant doing what some feel is more than its fair share in supporting UN peacekeeping efforts.

Britain has, for example, around 2,500 troops in Bosnia; only France, another Security Council member determined to remain a permanent club, has made a comparable contribution.

Mr. Rifkind said the cuts would lead to more flexible forces able to

deal with any threat that Britain might face.

Despite widespread skepticism, including from members of the ruling Conservative Party, it seemed unlikely that the government would be faced with a revolt in the Commons.

Sir Nicholas Bonsor, a Conservative who chairs the Commons' Defense Committee, made clear that he would back the cuts reluctantly, provided that no more were to follow.

Another influential Tory backbencher, Sir Geoffrey Johnson-Smith, said that with the cutsback, Britain's fighting forces were "fully stretched" and could not stand further reductions.

Japan to Bare Germ War Unit

Reuters

TOKYO — Documents, medical instruments and photographs of a secret Japanese germ warfare group in World War II, called Unit 731, is opening here Tuesday to start a yearlong, 40-city tour to inform the Japanese people about military experiments on "human guinea pigs."

The organizers said they timed the opening of the exhibition on Unit 731 to mark an incident on July 7, 1937, that started Japan's all-out invasion of China.

Tokyo still takes the official position of denying that Unit 731 conducted experiments on prisoners at a secret camp in China. But the official line is changing slowly. The exhibition shows drugs, syringes and other medical tools used in laboratories where about 3,000 Chinese, Korean, Russian and Mongolian prisoners were subjected to diseases and sub-zero temperatures. None survived the camp.

3 Die in Japanese Storm

Agence France-Press

TOKYO — Heavy rains hit western Japan, killing three people in landslides, damaging roads and disrupting train services, the police said Monday.

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Once more, as in the days of cycling legends like Eddy Merckx and Bernard Hinault, the world cycling scene is dominated by an overwhelming favorite: Spain's Miguel Indurain. In *Champion*, Samuel Abt guides you through the Tour de France and paints the picture of the sport's leaders.

Samuel Abt is a deputy editor of the International Herald Tribune and author of *Tour de France: Three Weeks to Glory*.

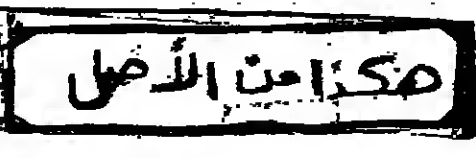
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ADVERTISING SECTION

The Japanese Economy

Trade, Peace and Power: The Goals of an Activist

When the leaders of the Group of Seven major industrialized nations converge on Tokyo July 7-9 for their annual summit, they will be greeted by a host nation whose international role is more vital and prominent than at any time since 1945.

After a wrenching internal debate, Japan finally approved the first overseas dispatch of its Self-Defense Forces as part of a UN mission to Cambodia. Tokyo has also taken a leading position in pressuring North

Bureaucrats are the real political movers

Korea to accept international inspections of its nuclear facilities and in goading the West to be less heavy-handed in its dealings with China.

Tokyo has all but adopted from Washington the mantle as global champion of free trade, siding with Europe in opposing the U.S. campaign for "results-oriented" managed trade. As the only industrialized nation with a substantial trade surplus, Japan was expected to be called on to do its part to revivify the sagging world economy.

While this new activist direction in international affairs is probably irreversible, the startling political upheaval in Japanese politics last month has cast doubt on whether the leaders of the G-7 will be able to make much headway at this meeting.

The Liberal Democratic Party, which has ruled Japan since 1955, is almost certain to lose its outright majority in the lower house

of parliament in the July 18 elections, and it may be eased out of power altogether if it cannot establish a coalition. With Japan's political situation in such flux, how can Tokyo hope to reach any agreements to help set the global economy back on track?

Never mind that, say the nation's bureaucrats, long considered the real political movers and shakers of this economic superpower.

In fact, most Japanese ministry officials insist that the summit will not be greatly affected by the fall of Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa after an opposition-led vote of no-confidence was passed against him and his cabinet.

The role of the bureaucrats in forming and implementing policy is acknowledged throughout Japan. After all, ministry officials point out, Japan has seen prime ministers come and go and has lived with coalition governments in the past. All the while, the elite bureaucratic mandarins have toiled quietly behind the scenes, crafting industrial policy at home and Japan's policies overseas.

Still, it is Japan's parliament, not the bureaucrats, that must give final approval to any bilateral agreements. If the familiar Liberal Democratic Party is pushed out of power altogether in the general elections, it will be replaced by a disparate coalition of opposition parties whose policies will be unpredictable, at best.

The political turmoil will not be the only aspect weighing heavily on Japan at the summit talks. As the most nation, Japan had

hoped to set the stage for cooperation in reaching a final agreement on the much-delayed Uruguay Round of global trade-liberalization talks. Now that looks improbable with Mr. Miyazawa's lame-duck status.

The other G-7 leaders are expected to come down hard on Tokyo to pare down its \$132 billion trade surplus and certainly to recycle it overseas more vigorously. Among other things, they are likely to urge Japan to implement measures to boost domestic consumption, open the nation's rice market and abolish tariffs on imported spirits, which the United States and the European Community are pushing.

U.S. President Bill Clinton's get-tough policy toward Japan to open up the nation's markets and rein in its trade surplus is not likely to soften in the face of Japan's political upheaval.

Much like an earlier agreement between the two nations involving semi-conductors, the United States is seeking managed-trade agreements with Japan in which explicit numerical targets in specified industrial sectors are spelled out. Areas in which the United States will seek increased government procurement include main-frame computers, superconductors, construction, medical equipment and telecommunications.

So far, the Japanese and their European allies have stood firmly against Washington's demand that targets be set for the import of American goods, calling it an affront to the free-trade



Relax, it's only money. Above, from left to right Japanese Foreign Minister Kaifu Muro, U.S. Trade Representative Mickey Kantor and Michael Armitage, U.S. ambassador to Japan, during tough trade negotiations in Tokyo in June. Right: as the dollar hit 110.55 yen on June 21, a cheerful investor dealer took bids on the Tokyo Foreign Exchange Market.



system that the United States itself has promoted for decades. In a press conference in early June, Foreign Minister Kaifu Muro stated unequivocally that the government would not agree to the setting of numerical targets.

The Japanese government maintains that, as a free market, it cannot support managed trade to increase American imports and insists it has one of the most open markets in the world.

While that may not be entirely accurate, Japan has certainly made marked improvements over the last several years, according to

foreign executives here. Further, in a move that illustrates the bold new stance Japan has taken against American pressure, a high-level Japanese official in early May urged Southeast Asian nations, who are themselves uneasy with Mr. Clinton's trade policies, to stand up to the United States and reject the setting of targets.

Japanese officials say the problem with the trade surplus is not the issue of open markets, but rather the low savings and investment rates in the United States. The Japanese vow that they will pressure the United States to cut its fed-

eral deficit to help bring about an economic recovery.

Japan will undoubtedly hear further calls from G-7 leaders to boost its domestic economy to serve as an engine of global growth, but the government has already adopted two massive supplementary budgets to do just that. While their effect on the economy is not expected until sometime in 1994, the measures are far more than what many of the other G-7 countries have done to boost their own economies.

In turn, Japan's increased sense of confidence in its international

standing will strengthen its own call for more authority to be provided for the United Nations.

Its personal contributions to UN peacekeeping efforts - the first time the country has sent peacekeeping units overseas since the end of World War II - clearly enhanced its international image and allowed it to shake off the stigma of "checkbook diplomacy."

Another G-7 issue screaming for attention is aiding the former Soviet Union's efforts to develop a market economy. Russia, while not a member of the G-7, has been invited by

Tokyo as a guest to the three-day talks.

In this area at least, the possible demise of the LDP could be a blessing. The party has tenaciously held to the position that until Russia returns four islands north of Hokkaido seized at the end of World War II, no real economic interaction is possible.

That position has been criticized as shortsighted and provincial. It certainly seems inappropriate for a nation that has finally begun to shake off the past and to embrace its global responsibilities.

Michelle Mager



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5-3-3 Tsukiji Chuo-ku, Tokyo 104-31
Tel: +81-3-5540-7755 Fax: +81-3-5540-7741

Overseas Office and Representative

New York:
Asahi Shimbun America, Inc.
Tel: +1-212-688-2100 Fax: +1-212-755-4277
New York:
Lee & Steel, Inc.
Tel: +1-212-754-0800 Fax: +1-212-421-4419
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Business and Travel in Japan

The Savvy Traveler's Guide to Cutting Costs

Business executives continue to travel to Japan from all over the world to buy and sell, explore new manufacturing and marketing opportunities, and engage in countless commercial, financial and scientific ventures.

While such travel is essential, it also can be expensive, particularly given the steady strength-

New offers to lure foreign executives

ening of the Japanese yen. In the past year alone, the yen has risen some 20 percent against the U.S. dollar, and this impacts other hard currencies as well. Keenly aware of what this has meant to their prices, both the Japanese hospitality and international airline industries have taken steps to make business travel to Japan less costly where possible or at least more productive.

Major hotels in Japan that cater to the international business traveler are now offering special packages and otherwise taking

steps to give guests full value for their travel expenditures. In a move that is likely to please corporate accountants, the elegant Hotel Okura in the Minato-ku district of Tokyo on June 1 introduced its "Summer Business Plan." Available through September 30, this program provides a standard single room and full American breakfast for 33,000 yen, including the 6.6-percent tax and 10-percent service charge. A room in the same category without any of the special add-ons ordinarily goes for 35,000 yen; the American breakfast at the Okura Hotel normally costs 2,700 yen, so the saving is marked.

Additionally, a twin-bedded room of the Okura occupied by one person - with breakfast, tax and service charge included - is now available for 36,500 yen, compared with the standard rate of 38,000 yen without any of the extras.

A "Winter Business Plan" package is expected to be offered by the Okura starting this fall. The property adjoins the U.S. Embassy and is close to other diplo-

matic missions, Japanese governmental agencies and commercial office towers. Recently named by the Japanese business magazine *Nikkei Business* as the best hotel in Tokyo, the Okura has just completed the first phase of a huge project designed to make the hotel more guest-friendly as well as more accessible for the physically disabled and the elderly.

Akitaka Noda, the Los Angeles Hotel Okura's director of sales for the Western Region, United States and Canada, says that although major hotels here do not ordinarily give discounts off published rates, recession and the decline in the value of the U.S. dollar require special attention.

"We must think globally," Mr. Noda says. "As a result, we offer these special rates to accommodate foreign business travelers. This way, we can bring our rate into balance with the dollar's decline."

Also just introduced at the Hotel Okura are in-room fax machines. Upon check-in, the guest desiring such equipment is given a personal fax-access number, which permits messages to be received and transmitted directly in complete privacy. In addition, all in-room phones are equipped with ports for computer use.

In the ancient capital city of Kyoto, the Kintetsu Group's Miyako Hotels organization has two properties. One is the distinguished Miyako Hotel, located on a wooded hillside in the outskirts of the city in a quiet, almost resort-like setting, which features a recently opened wild-bird sanctuary and Japanese-style garden.

Very much an urban property catering to the business visitor is the New Miyako Hotel, located just opposite the Kyoto Railway station. The hotel has 716 rooms.

Both properties offer executive guests a corporate discount of 15 percent off regular rates. At the Miyako Hotel, a standard single room is 21,000 yen plus 10-percent service charge and 6-percent tax. At the New Miyako Hotel, a standard single is just 10,000 yen, plus 10-percent service charge and 3-percent tax.

Meanwhile, the health club at the Miyako Hotel Tokyo has recently been refurbished. The club features the largest hotel swimming pool in Tokyo, a Jacuzzi whirlpool bath, fitness equipment, sauna, massage room, lounge and other facilities designed to relieve physical and mental stress.

Although air fares for first-class and business-class passengers are seldom, if ever, discounted, carriers originating nonstop services to Tokyo from Europe and the United States are coming up with a variety of extras to woo travelers in a highly competitive market.

In some cases, valuable extras are being given away. In other instances, in-flight amenities are being upgraded and enhanced, to make the flight to Japan not only more comfortable but also more productive for those who work en route.

Examples abound. All Nippon Airways offers first-class and business-class passengers a complimentary overnight stay in any of its three hotels in Japan. Additional nights are available at a discount. The

properties involved are the ANA Hotel in Tokyo, the ANA Sheraton Hotel in Osaka and the ANA Naniwa at the Naniwa International Airport outside Tokyo.

Passengers flying with Singapore Airlines who want to keep in touch with their clients, customers or offices while flying at an altitude of 36,000 feet can now do so. In addition to offering satellite telephones, SIA is installing fax machines aboard all its 747s.

On its flights from both Stockholm and Copenhagen to Tokyo, Scandinavian Airlines System awards double points on its EuroBonus program to all business-class passengers. Meanwhile, first- and business-class passengers originating in the United States with KLM Royal Dutch Airlines en route to Tokyo can break their trip with a complimentary overnight stay in Amsterdam. This "Executive Stay on the Way" program offers travelers a choice of more than a dozen four- and five-star hotels.

The Paris-Tokyo run is such an important one for Air France that it has dubbed it *Le Soleil Levant* (The Rising Sun). The airline's 747-400 aircraft have one of the largest business-class sections in the industry - 104 seats, reflecting the "market demand" on that sector, according to a spokesperson.

Japan Airlines' first- or business-class passengers living within 60 miles of any U.S. or Canadian gateway and going round-trip to Tokyo are provided private limousine transportation to their airport and pick-up on return. JAL also offers discounted stays at any one of 20 hotels in Japan. Typically, the Hotel Nikko Naniwa



Pampered all the way, in a tough climate, special deals for business travelers

under this plan is only \$42 a night, including tax and service charge. These extras, which come under a program called JAL Executive Plus II, are good through September 30.

Once in Japan, there are a number of ways for the savvy traveler to get around efficiently and speedily while effecting certain savings.

This effort can start upon arrival at the New Tokyo International Airport at Naniwa. Unless in an extreme hurry and on a liberal expense account, the arriving passenger would do well to resist grabbing a taxi for the ride into Tokyo. The run is among the most costly in the world: about 20,000 yen, or \$185 at current exchange rates!

Instead, large airport buses (called "limousines") operate every 10 minutes between the two terminals

into the Tokyo Central Airport Terminal, called T-CAT, and on to the Tokyo Central Railway Station. A ticket from the airport to T-CAT costs 2,700 yen. The run takes around 80 or 90 minutes, depending on traffic.

From either terminus, it is a short taxi ride to any of the major hotels.

Additionally, airport buses from Naniwa directly serve various international hotels, but on a less frequent schedule; the fare is 2,900 yen to downtown hotels.

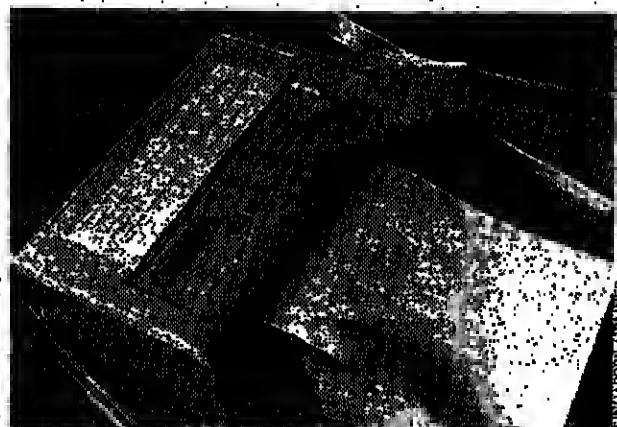
Tokyo taxis are plentiful, always spotlessly clean and air conditioned. Flag drops on Tokyo cabs start at 600 yen. Given the terrible traffic in the city, however, it is often much faster and less costly to travel around town by subway. The city is laced by 10 interconnected subway lines using a sys-

tem of zone fares starting at 140 yen.

If traveling to a number of other cities around Japan is in your business schedule, a Japan Rail Pass is worth considering. It must be purchased in your home country prior to departure and has several variations. All provide unlimited travel on all lines of the Japan Railway system.

While Japan admittedly is not an inexpensive destination, a trip there remains a worthwhile corporate investment, given the important role that Japan plays in the economies of so many countries. By looking into the various add-ons and extras offered by hotels in Japan and by the international airlines that bring them to Japan, traveling executives can help control the costs of doing business there.

Norman Sklarewitz



Offices in the sky: Many airlines offer travelers instant contact with any point in the world.

The Lean Machine: A New Look for Japan Inc.

Japan saw an 8-percent fall in industrial output last year, and every major industry reported deteriorating results at the end of fiscal year 1992, ended in March.

Does all this mean that Japan is bound to lose its stature as an economic superpower? Not likely. In the short term, business leaders and analysts say there is already some light in the forest of gloom, although the economic downturn may not fully lift until sometime late in the second half of this fiscal year or, more probably, in fiscal 1994.

In the more important longer term, Japanese industry is undertaking an ambitious restructuring program. Bloated companies are cutting excess labor, rethinking expansion-

willingness to break with tradition and make some sweeping changes to keep themselves vital.

The yen's appreciation has been particularly hard on Japan's automakers, which still depend heavily on exports. The weaker U.S. dollar makes Japanese automobiles seem awfully expensive in North America, the key export market. In the first five months of this year, Japan's share of the American car market fell to 27 percent from 30 percent in the same period last year, and Japanese auto exports to the European Community are headed in the same direction.

To combat declining profits on exports, the automakers are expanding production capacity in both regions. By the year 2000, Japanese automakers in the EC hope to be producing some 2 million cars, the same number they manufactured last year in America. Mindful of trade friction, they are producing cars with a higher proportion of locally made parts, particularly in the EC.

Automakers are also looking to Asia, although more cautiously than are electronics makers. Toyota plans to double production in Thailand by 1997, and Nissan is considering a plant in China.

TELECOMMUNICATIONS
Heading the call to beef up investment in the field to keep Japanese industry competitive, the government earmarked a healthy portion of the 10.7-trillion-yen stimulus package in April for telecommunications projects.

One of the star projects being backed by the government is the extension of a vast fiber-optic communications network that could reach every household and business in the country by the year 2015. By that date, the functions of a telephone, television, fax and personal computer may be rolled into one.

Nippon Telegraph and Telephone has already laid optical-fiber cables that have allowed commercialization of high-speed digital communications services in urban areas.

NTT plans to invest 45 trillion yen in plant and equipment by the year 2015, an average of about 2 trillion yen a year. It plans to convert telephone lines within the Tokyo metropolitan area to optical fibers by 1995 and extend them to other cities by 2000. NTT says it will support this investment by raising local telephone-call rates.

SERVICES
To the outside world, the Japanese economy is still synonymous with industrial might. More and more, however, the economy is becoming service-oriented, as in mature nations everywhere. The recession has shown that service companies, particularly in the financial field, are perhaps more in need of restructuring than are their manufacturing counterparts.

The most obvious example is the banking sector. With the collapse of the so-called "bubble economy," these mighty institutions find themselves trying to crawl out from under a mountain of debt.

Brokerage houses are a different story, however. They have found their prospects considerably improved with the upturn in the stock market in recent months, and the ascendancy of foreign brokerages in Tokyo, with their expertise in stock-index arbitrage and other financial techniques, has forced the once-protected Japanese houses to become far more adroit to compete.

The 25 foreign-related firms had a hand in about one-fifth of all trading on the Tokyo Stock Exchange last year, a figure that would have been unthinkable only a few years ago.

Another important development is the financial deregulation plan being sponsored by the Finance Ministry, which should make the environment more competitive and open than ever. The plan will permit city banks, trust banks and brokerage houses to eventually enter each other's fields of business through newly established subsidiaries.

M.M.

To boost its competitiveness, industry undertakes ambitious restructuring

ist corporate strategies and, in many cases, moving manufacturing bases overseas. Their destination of choice: Asia, which offers everything from abundant cheap labor, especially in China, to a highly skilled work force, as in the case of Singapore.

As a result, Japan Inc. may become a much leaner machine, boosting its competitive edge and strengthening its base in Asia, where markets are booming.

ELECTRONICS
Leading this move are electronics makers. Unable to weather the protracted recession, the home-electronics industry has actually been designated a structurally depressed industry. To survive, manufacturers are scaling back capital spending, laying off part-time workers and setting up shop in the still-thriving Asian markets, where investment has consistently proved more profitable than in America and Europe.

Japan's electronics makers are also focusing their efforts on the domestic market. Sharp, which reported a 36-percent pretax profit fall in 1992, projects a 9-percent increase in profits next year, largely due to its strength in liquid crystal displays and a new hit video camera. In line with the company's restructuring efforts, it plans to reduce its reliance on consumer electronics to one-third of its sales, concentrating more on electronic parts and information systems equipment, mainly computers.

A recovery in the domestic semiconductor business, which started early this year, is expected to support fragile corporate earnings this fiscal year. Manufacturers are reporting signs of an increase in sales of memory chips, particularly in the U.S. market, as well as in sales of microprocessors and applied specific ICs used in consumer electronics. Toshiba, Hitachi and NEC all plan substantial increases in semiconductor production this year.

Japan's electronics makers have also set their sights on multimedia software, a field of vast market potential - some estimates have been as high as 50 billion yen (\$47.5 billion) in sales by early next century.

AUTOMOBILES
Domestic automobile sales declined for the second consecutive year in fiscal 1992, falling below the psychologically important 7-million mark. The big five automakers - Toyota, Nissan, Honda, Mitsubishi and Mazda - all reported sales declines from the previous fiscal year.

Nissan made headlines in February by announcing the closure of its plant in Zama, an almost unheard-of move by any Japanese manufacturer. The boldness of that move is indicative, however, of the spirit that has overtaken Japanese industries. Unlike some of their European counterparts, for instance, manufacturers here are showing e

This advertising section was produced in its entirety by the supplements division of the International Herald Tribune's advertising department. It was written by Michelle Magee, a Tokyo-based journalist working at the *Nikkei Weekly*, and by Norman Sklarewitz, a former Far East correspondent and Los Angeles-based free-lance business writer who travels regularly to Japan on assignments.

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Style

Menswear: Indian Summer In Paris, Nehru Jackets and Wrinkles

By Suzy Menkes
 International Herald Tribune

PARIS — It is Monday morning, and you roll out of bed and make for the office in a crumpled pajama jacket and a pair of soft pants. Your shirt is your jacket (forget the necktie). You never had to search for socks because you are barefoot in sandals.

The French menswear shows, which closed Monday, offered the Indian summer of the suit. The nearest designers got to anything formal was the Nehru jacket or a white linen shirt from neck to knees. The flight from the suit toward casual unstructured clothes was so overwhelming that when Nino Cerruti opened his show Saturday with sober tailoring and tucked-in shirts there was an audible gasp. But this show soon went the way of the rest. First question authority dressing, by making the suit just mismatched: bird's-eye weave jacket and grainer effects for pants. Then show the components positively different — checks with ticking stripes, or perhaps this season's favorite mix of buttermilk and white. And then deconstruct the silhouette until you are left with a floppy jacket and pajama pants.

If fashion holds up a mirror to society, designers are suggesting a world without the work ethic, when instead of business-like clothes for aspirational executives, clothes are all downtown and casual.

By Monday, France's couturiers were showing their men's lines. But even at Balmain, designer Bernard Sanz threw pastel raincoats over formal suits, mixed in sweet-pea colored checked jackets and closed the show with the gauzy Gandhi knee-length shirts.

A Paris passage which serves as an Indian market was the venue for a charming show by Belgian designer Dries Van Noten, who showed his linen jackets crumpled like a paper bag, thigh-length ecru cardigans, ethnic sweaters and natural-weave shirts and vests tipped with Indian braid.

At Coiffeur Lahore, where a haircut costs 40 francs or about \$7 (President Clinton please note) the Indian barber pronounced the collection "very fine" — if only the clothes were pressed like his impeccable white shirt. There still aren't too many guys who understand that modern clothes are meant to look wrinkled.

NEHRU jackets in Mogul colors — linen by day and shanting at night — brought the Indian summer spirit to Hermès. Here designer Veronique Nicheanin raised the deconstruction of the suit to an art, without losing the sense of refinement and luxury. Loose pajama jackets and pants came in subtle cocktails of color: peridot green, spicy saffron and curry reds, woven into madras or window-pane checks. Subtle fabrics included linen chiné and stipples of color.

Jean-Paul Gaultier made the wittiest and most inventive trip to India and all points east, mixing denim frock coats with spats, Nehru jackets with Moroccan braided-edges, and a witty photo print of foreign banknotes on T-shirts. Indian turbans and chains pinned to noses were just distractions from fine and classic pieces.

Yohji Yamamoto made white shirts poetic, showing them long and light, necked and plain, on dignified old men rather than young lions. He represents the sophisticated avant-garde, with his mixes of white and clotted cream and layers of vest, shirt, tunic and pants.

The idea of using "real" people brought entertaining moments to the shows. Paco Rabanne hit goal with

French soccer star Eric Cantona in pale natural linens. Kenzo sent out three French chefs — rotund, ruddy-cheeked and sheepish — in jackets not only as soft as a dish towel, but actually made from it, then in sunflower patterned outfits not much like van Gogh.

Gilbert and George dominated the show of Comme des Garçons. The self portrait of the British artists was on the runway, along with their stiff, boxy suits with shirt jacket and long shorts. The general effect was weird, apart from square over-shirts, their contrast hems doubled under, which was a feature of the show.

The sensation of Claude Montana's show was the appearance of the confirmed bachelor on the runway with his bride-to-be, former model Wallis. He produced a tender collection: suits in pale aquamarine, lilac and sky blue; shirt jackets in the softest chambray leather; the Indian look refined to a light shirt hanging over under a vest, or an embroidered Nehru jacket for evening.

Paris menswear is a mecca for designers. Helmut Lang from Austria showed plain, modern clothes, leveraging the drabness by mixing textures (shiny satin jackets with mesh or ribbed tops) and more bare torsos than shirts. Belgian Dirk Bikkembergh showed muscular virility with ribbed sweaters revealing the pectorals, but knitted shorts were soggy. Paul Smith from England whizzed round current trends: knits with fringed hems; mesh sweaters; ethnic inspirations.

Greek-born Nikos made the most of his anatomical swimsuits, cut close to the body on Adonis models. The designer will launch a fragrance with Lancaster, whose president Peter Harf sat center front.

The classic French designers mostly waited until the end of fashion's long weekend. Bales of saraw and a soundtrack of cocks crowing transformed the Fair-bourg Saint-Honoré into a barnyard for Lanvin's imaginative presentation Saturday. Dominique Morlot's sophisticated clothes included the duster coat (which is his signature) in light seersucker and colors from putty through spicy red and orange. Subtle fabrics and an elongated cut to the jackets gave a light, modern feel. For his own-label line, shown in a school-room setting, Morlot was more flamboyant, showing shorts with fringe dangling at the knees, vinyl jeans that looked like wet suit, mesh T-shirts and the ubiquitous Nehru shirts hanging out.

Rykiel Homme showed easy sportswear, with signature striped sweaters or vests and the favorite summer mix of linens in straw and wheat colors. José Ley had a French college look, which meant square jackets, heavy footwear but pants well-pressed and club and madras checks carefully mis-matched. Leonard made a valiant effort to save the necktie from extinction by sending it out in bright prints.

When two dancers from the Frankfurt Ballet rose in flight at Issey Miyake's show, they expressed the sporty energy of a good debut collection by Naoki Takizawa, 33, a long-time assistant of Miyake. He showed simple sportswear in beige cotton or chino fabric in shades of blue, but added funkier pieces: a basket-work vest, hairy sweaters in crochet or with emerald feathers, batik-effects and tuxedo stripes in silver on evening suits. Miyake said that he had added just one piece of his own in black pleats, and that he was pleased when it was applauded. In a business not famous for its generosity of spirit, it was good to witness this discreet passing of the flame from one generation to the next.



Yohji Yamamoto's tucked cotton shirt, at left; Hermès madras-check Nehru jacket; vest and striped shirt by Naoki Takizawa for Issey Miyake.



In Milan, a New Silhouette From Armani

By Amy M. Spindler
 New York Times Service

MILAN — Are fashion designers, as it is often said of artists, more creative in adversity? It is a question to explore in Milan — a city besieged by political and economic woes — where the spring and summer menswear collections were shown last week.

The answer appears to be yes for Giorgio Armani, who drastically changed his jacket silhouette, potentially wreaking havoc on the industry that copies him worldwide. Yes, too, for Gianni Versace, who experimented with cutting techniques to produce romantic clothes with enough holes to strain tagliatelle.

Yes for Domenico Dolce and Stefano Gabbana, who drew on Eastern spiritualism to create a season's style. And yes for Romeo Gigli, whose poetic vision is unwavering.

Of course, in this citadel of European menswear, there remains an intense fidelity to the classic jacket, trouser and shirt, evident in most of the 50 or so collections presented.

But selling fashion means creating new needs, and most men do not need another classic jacket.

Armani is an expert at creating new needs. Just when it seemed impossible to escape his suit cut, he flashed the giant words "New Form" above the runway and sent out a jacket to put his army of imitators back into their workrooms.

"I changed because of the ones that were following," he said happily after the show. The new fit: a trimmer and higher waist, more structure at the shoulders, higher armholes, higher button stance. The idea is to lift the wearer, make the chest appear broader, accentuate the waist, add height.

Another statement by Armani for this season was mixing his high-priced black-label collection with his less expensive lines, to reflect how men really dress. A section of the show called "First Love" fea-

tured the more familiar Armani suit — lean shoulders, long-line jacket, loose at the waist — in fabrics as textured as sand after a rain. His North African segment was like a trip to a particularly chic souk: billowy pants, mosaic- and pottery-print shirts, long linen shorts, hopsack vests trimmed in thick linen, flowing tunics, flowered scarves tied at the waists and washed pastel stripes.

Versace, another frequently imitated designer, is never afraid to translate his wildest ideas for women into his collections for men. He transformed a courtyard into a concubine's lair, and the princes lounging about waiting for grapes to be peeled wore his modern version of lace.

Some pieces were cut like paper snowflakes, some suits peeped with eyelids. Shirts were made of net, sweaters crocheted so loosely that fingers could be poked through.

What wasn't hole-y was crinkled. Other collections were suffused with the languor of the East as well.

Elia Quaghiola, who designs for Hilton, a division of Vestimenta, said about the imagined wearers of his creamy linen and silk jackets and linen collarless shirts: "It is an Indian friend, living in Europe."

Dolce & Gabbana went further, appropriating the wrapped, ragged musing sarongs worn after bathing. The yang to this yin was black three-piece suits conservative enough for the Bible Belt but worn with white shirts with flapping French cuffs.

A group of tattered army fatigues suggested a Western invader. Katharine Hammett, a British designer who shows in Milan, topped her Indian tunics with camouflage jackets. But her vision was more the visitor daring to go native, with Western eccentricity. That led to long tunics worn without pants but

with military jackets; embroidered vests with classic white linen suits; formal shirts with silk sarongs and Mandarin-collar jackets.

At Krizia, Maniuccia Mandelli paired plaid linen shirts with matching wrapped sarongs. She also showed khaki army fatigues. White-sarong-wrapped attendants rolled the red carpet for impeccable white-suited models at the finale.

When Romeo Gigli appropriates a cultural influence, on the other hand, he seems to own it. In an abandoned train factory, through an immense split in a plaster wall, he sent out his solemn Byronic dressing. The models strolled across the levels of the building, a parade costume for a Bronx novel, with film rights on option to Merchant and Ivory. His Edwardian three-piece suits came from one direction, while the sportier, less expensive designs from the G. Gigli line strolled from the other side.

BOOKS

RHYTHM AND THE BLUES:

A Life in American Music
 By Jerry Wexler and David Ritz
 334 pages. \$25. Knopf.

Reviewed by Tom Graves

ONE of the more curious cultural developments of this century is the mass conversion of young whites to the African-rooted folk music of black Americans. Even during the harshest decades of segregation, and most especially in the Deep South, throngs of whites found a rhythm, sexuality and openness in blues and jazz that was missing from the safe and simple twaddle of Tin Pan Alley.

A handful of primarily Jewish entrepreneurs made the startling discovery that an artist popular with black audiences could sell thousands of records to the so-called "race" market. Even more surprising was the popularity of these records with whites. The entrepreneurs, getting a whiff of money to be made, created scores of small, independent record labels such as Chess, King, Modern, Specialty and Peacock, all without competition from the major labels such as RCA and Columbia.

Into this bare-knuckled arena entered two of the business's least likely contenders: Ahmet Ertegun, the son of a Turkish diplomat who was mad for the sounds of black music and known for his suave, unflappable demeanor, and Jerry Wexler, a hard-hustling record producer from New York with a reputation for an evil temper, hip patter and an encyclopedic knowledge of rhythm and blues — a term, by the way, that he coined.

Wexler and Ertegun, playing off each other's strengths, broke free of the herd of independent labels, and their record company, Atlantic, became one of the industry's great success stories. "Rhythm and the Blues," written by David Ritz, is Jerry Wexler's story of Atlantic Records and himself, and is a broad view of the movement that resulted in white acceptance of this crucial aspect of black culture. Along the way, the reader is fed dozens of asides and backstage glimpses that give a true sense of the enormous changes in American popular music.

The problem with a memoir of this nature is that unless there is depth and insight in the obligatory

chapters of youth and young adulthood, it can seem self-serving, egotistical and dull. As readers, we want to skip to the good stuff unless the author's life holds a special fascination. Unfortunately, Wexler comes across too often as the brash and pretentious loudmouth of reputation.

But to give credit where due, what a world Jerry Wexler has seen and heard. His enthusiasm for American rhythm music knows no bounds, and he has worked with music legends of every stripe, from the great New Orleans pianist Professor Longhair to Bob Dylan in his born-again phase. Wexler was the producer behind Aretha Franklin's stunning '60s hits, the great early soul music that came out of Memphis's famed Stax studios, the Drifters, Ray Charles, Dusty Springfield, Delaney and Bonnie, Dire Straits and the list goes on.

Wexler also has countless penetrating anecdotes to tell about the artists with whom he has crossed paths. For instance, he encounters Jimi Hendrix just before the artist goes onstage at the historic Monterey Pop Festival, where he gave a performance that changed the shape of American music. Wexler had known Hendrix in his "chillin' around" days as a sideman backing other artists. "There he was, however," says Wexler, "a veteran of the soul circuit, in crazy feathers and psychedelic regalia. He looked

at me almost apologetically, knowing I knew where he came from. It's only for the show," he whispered in my ear before going out there and blowing up the star-spangled night."

Although Wexler doesn't want to admit it, as the '70s wound to a close he had all but lost his ability to pick hits. It was his partner, Ertegun, who brought in the Rolling Stones, AC/DC, Foreigner, Yes, Emerson, Lake & Palmer, Led Zeppelin and the other hugely successful rock acts that turned Atlantic Records into a major player. But Wexler continued to do business as if Atlantic were a small boutique label. No number of Etta James or Delaney and Bonnie or Dr. John albums could ever hope to match the sales of even one Led Zeppelin record. Not surprisingly, Wexler and Ertegun parted ways. Wexler

operating as a free-lance producer, Ertegun sticking with Atlantic.

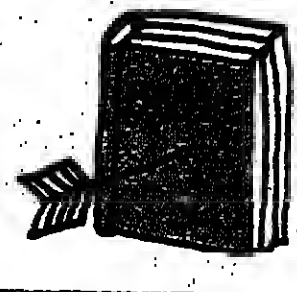
The saddest part of Wexler's story is the decline of his daughter Anita, as she became increasingly troubled and promiscuous, developed a heroin habit and later died of AIDS complications. The irony is particularly cruel when he speaks of Anita's manipulations to score heroin when minutes later he is whisked from her presence into the men's lavatory to snort cocaine with his musician buddies.

As engaging as "Rhythm and the Blues" is at times, it remains a book most likely to appeal to music connoisseurs and industry followers. Few will read it just to find out more about Jerry Wexler.

Tom Graves, the editor of Rock & Roll Disc magazine, wrote this for The Washington Post.

WHAT THEY'RE READING

● Lord Woodrow Wyatt of Westford is reading "Jesus Versus Christianity" by Alfred Reynolds. "It disputes the existence of Jesus Christ. The Dead Sea Scrolls were written 50 years before Jesus was born. Therefore the basis of Christianity is founded on a series of lies but that doesn't mean it has no foundation."
 (Miranda Haines, IHT)



CHESS

By Robert Byrne

NIGEL Short put on a special final-round effort to tie for first in the Vauxhall Spaanbank International Tournament in Amsterdam in early May.

At the start of Round 6 of the six-round event, Short trailed the leader, Viswanathan Anand of India, by a point. He defeated Anand impressively, however.

Since a draw would have given Anand solo first place, he chose the conservative, symmetrical Petrov Defense. It anticipates White's attempts to get the upper hand in the center by knocking out the e4 pawn on Move 4.

But White lets the enemy knight occupy e4 in the hope that after his renewed attack on the center with f4, it would either lose time in retreat or be forced into an unfavorable exchange, one that might strengthen the white center.

For some time now, the sharpest way to stop White from making progress has been considered to be f4. In a Wabls-Yusupov game in Germany last year, White tried the old combination 9 cd Nd3 10 Qd3 Qd5 11 Re1 Bf5 12 Ne5, and after 12... O-O-O 13 Qf3 (13 Ne3? Qe5) g6 14 g4 Bf4! 15 Ne3! Nc3 16 bc Bc6 17 g5, it was unclear who had the advantage.

The consensus is that 9 Be2 is a better way to maintain the conflict and chances for victory. Short has been a leading innovator in this opening. Against Jan Timman in

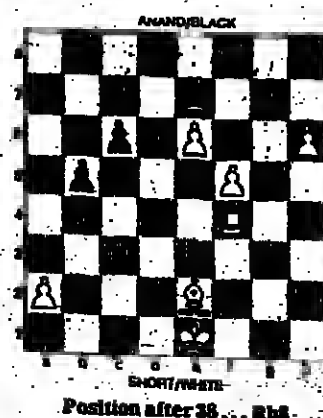
White	Black	White	Black
Short	Anand	Short	Anand
1-0	0-1	1-0	0-1
2-0	0-2	2-0	0-2
3-0	0-3	3-0	0-3
4-0	0-4	4-0	0-4
5-0	0-5	5-0	0-5
6-0	0-6	6-0	0-6
7-0	0-7	7-0	0-7
8-0	0-8	8-0	0-8
9-0	0-9	9-0	0-9
10-0	0-10	10-0	0-10
11-0	0-11	11-0	0-11
12-0	0-12	12-0	0-12
13-0	0-13	13-0	0-13
14-0	0-14	14-0	0-14
15-0	0-15	15-0	0-15
16-0	0-16	16-0	0-16
17-0	0-17	17-0	0-17
18-0	0-18	18-0	0-18
19-0	0-19	19-0	0-19
20-0	0-20	20-0	0-20

bishop with 19 d5! Ne7 20 Be5 Bf1 21 Kf1.

The power of Short's bishop-pair along with his powerful central pawn phalanx led Anand to give back the exchange with 24... Ng6, but Short interpolated the strengthening 25 e6! Qd8 26 f5 Ne5 27 Be2 Qh4 28 Qg3 Qg3 29 h4 f7 before collecting it with 30 Bf8 Kf8. After 31 de, the Englishman had a great endgame superiority.

Anand had no time for 31... h6 because 32 Rd5! Ne6 33 Bb5 Nb4 34 Rd4 e5 35 Rd2 Rb8 36 a3 a6 37 Bc1 wins a piece.

After Short's 37 Ke1, Anand had to fear 38 Kd2, 39 Kc3 40 Ke4, winning easily, and therefore made a desperate bid for counterplay with 37... h6. But after Short's 38 gh Rb8 39 Re4! Kf6 40 e7! Kf5 41 Re5!, Anand gave up in view of 41... Ke5 42 Bb5.

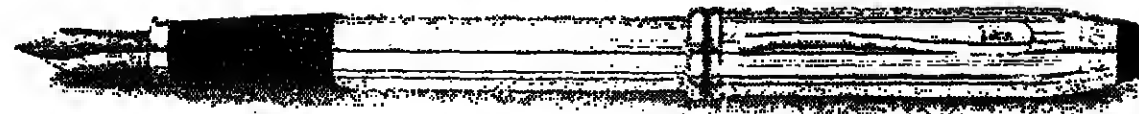


Position after 36... Rb8

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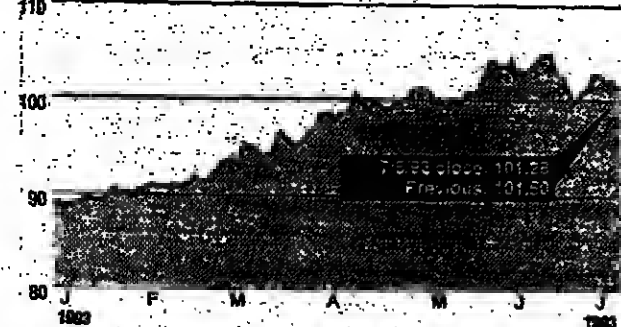
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Table with columns for Asia/Pacific, Europe, and N. America, showing index values and percentage changes.

Table titled 'Industrial Sectors' showing values for Energy, Utilities, Finance, and Services.

Job Cuts At Bull, Siemens

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

Two European computer makers, Bull and Siemens, said Monday that they would eliminate thousands of jobs this year and next as a result of recession and cutthroat competition in the industry.

In Paris, the state-controlled Compagnie des Machines Bull said it would cut 6,500 jobs worldwide out of a work force of 35,200 in calendar 1993 and 1994.

The figure adds 3,500 job cuts to the 3,000-job reduction plan announced by Bull in March for 1993 and 1994. In 1990-92, Bull cut 12,157 positions from its payroll.

Hervé Hannequin, Bull's personal director, said that as a result of cost-cutting, the company hopes to break even at the net level in 1995. Bull posted a net loss of 4.72 billion francs (\$821.4 million) for 1992, bringing its cumulative losses over the past three years to 14.82 billion francs.

In Copenhagen, Siemens AG's chief executive, Heinrich von Pierer, said 4,500 employees of Siemens Nixdorf Informationsysteme, the electronics group's computer unit, would have to go in the year starting Oct. 1. A like number of jobs are to be lost in the current year.

Companywide, Siemens will have cut 16,000 of 413,000 jobs by September, he said. Pointing to the recession in Germany's economy, Mr. von Pierer reduced an earlier sales and orders forecast as "too optimistic."

Orders this business year are likely to fall 1 percent, to 84 billion Deutsche marks (\$49.5 billion), while sales would rise 4 percent, to 81 billion DM, rather than 7 percent as predicted in January, he said.

Mr. von Pierer said that for 1992-93 Siemens was likely to report a profit similar to the 1993 billion DM earned in 1991-92. (Reuters, Bloomberg)

A Manufacturer Gears Up Harman's Speakers and the Recovery

By Steven Pearlstein

Washington Post Service

LOS ANGELES—The frugal quality of the U.S. economic recovery reveals itself at assembly line T-13 at Harman International Industries Inc.'s plant here in the San Fernando Valley, where jobs, incomes and profits vie with each other for the upper hand.

A year ago 10 workers glued metal and plastic and wire for some of the world's most sought-after audio speakers, producing 520 units a day.

Now, after a few inexpensive changes, including rearranging the assembly line and training workers to perform multiple tasks, eight people produce 816 units a day, nearly doubling each worker's output.

Around the corner from T-13 is a giant-sized woodworking shop where huge boards are cut into the various sizes needed for the next week's speaker production.

The process is so efficient that the only waste is sawdust, and the only people involved are those who program the computer that directs the cutting and those who remove the finished pieces. The \$750,000 investment in equipment paid for itself before the end of the first year and eliminated the need to hire more workers.

The productivity gains at Harman's factory reflect the forces that are making American industry more competitive and profitable after several difficult years.

At the same time, Harman, based in Washington, is not immune from other forces holding back the recovery—a global recession that has cut short the U.S. export boom, and an ongoing restructuring of key industries that means the growth for successful companies such as Harman comes at the expense of less-efficient competitors.

The very forces that have produced increased sales and productivity for companies such as Harman have, until recently, not produced the overall growth in incomes and pay that economists say are the key ingredients for a robust economy.

Still, there are glimmers that the productivity-led economic recovery may have developed some forward momentum.

"The cost cutting and big corporate restructurings are pretty much behind us," said Stephen Roach, chief economist for Morgan Stanley & Co. "The economy is now moving into a second stage in which consumers are on the mend and businesses are slowly beginning to expand their productive capacity."

While the government reported last week that the economy added only 13,000 jobs in June, an average of about 150,000 jobs have been added each month since the beginning of the year, nearly double that of the early phases of the recovery. Overtime is helping to boost take-home pay, while purchases of cars and other durable goods have rebounded. Spending by businesses on new computers and equipment is up sharply.

Harman is the sort of global company that Mr. Roach and other economists look to as the engines of growth for the U.S. economy in the 1990s, and the shift into economic second gear is apparent here, too.

Just two years ago the company was forced to lay off nearly 500 workers when recession and management miscalculations led to a record \$19 million annual loss. Capital spending was cut by half, a division was closed and nervous bankers forced the company to find new sources of capital.

Now, after a restructuring that saw the departure of the company's president, the consolidation of more than 20 operating units into five new divisions and the redesign of nearly every line on its factory floor, a once-again profitable Harman is

workers and management and producing millions of skilled workers for new high-paying jobs. In the manner of an academic, he is assembling committees to work on these things. He has created a Commission on the Future of Worker-Management Relations, with eight of its 10 members from universities and a chairman, 78-year-old John T. Dunlop, secretary of labor under President Gerald R. Ford, with a long record of settling labor-management disputes.

And any day now, his aides say, he will announce the formation of a new agency, the Office of the American Workplace.

But some people say Mr. Reich may not fully grasp the realities of government.

"What a disaster!" said Audrey Freedman, a labor economist who is a director of Manpower Inc., the big temporary-help company. "What does

See REICH, Page 12

Clinton Eases Trade Stance With Japan

By Gwen Ifill

New York Times Service

SAN FRANCISCO—On the eve of an international summit meeting that will mark his most significant move onto the global stage, President Bill Clinton on Monday softened his hard line on trade with Japan.

Mr. Clinton, en route to the Group of Seven meeting in Tokyo, told a convention of teachers here that he planned to take a broader set of global economic goals to the session, which starts Wednesday.

Noting that more than 40 percent of U.S. trade is with Asian nations and that it accounts for millions of American jobs, Mr. Clinton put a positive construction on relations between the United States and other Pacific Rim nations that had been missing in recent discussions.

"In recent years when we looked across the Pacific, we focused on our trade difficulties with Japan," Mr. Clinton said. "Well, the trade deficit with Japan is real, unacceptable, and we're working very hard to take steps with Japan to deal with that."

"But our relationships with the Pacific for the most part are good for us," he added. "And we will benefit from them."

What Mr. Clinton left unsaid, however, was significant. U.S. officials have spent weeks trying to get Japan to agree to relax trade barriers and reduce a \$50 billion annual trade deficit but have encountered difficulty in reaching the usual pre-summitting agreements, particularly on critical issues such as widening access to Japanese markets.

Japan has been reluctant to accept Mr. Clinton's proposal for numerical economic goals that would ease trade tensions. But American negotiators arrived in Tokyo Monday night to resume talks on the subject that broke off last week. Andrew Pollack of the New York Times reported earlier from Tokyo.

"The negotiators returned after the United States decided that a Japanese compromise proposal, delivered to Washington on Friday, was substantive enough to merit

further discussion, according to officials familiar with the negotiations.

It is unclear whether an agreement on the so-called economic framework can be reached this week, the original deadline set by the president and the prime minister. It would be difficult to forge an accord by Tuesday, when the two leaders have a private meeting on the eve of the Group of Seven summit meeting.

[But the mere fact that negotiations are being revived has removed a cloud that would have darkened the meeting between the heads of the world's two largest economies, Mr. Clinton and Mr. Miyazawa—should now at least be able to announce that progress is being made.]

Mr. Clinton turned an optimistic face toward the difficulties Monday, saying he planned to appeal to Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa of Japan and President Kim Young-Sam of South Korea to help secure a new global agreement on open trade by the end of the year.

"The global economy is here to stay," he said. "We can't wish it away. We can't hide from it, and no political leader can promise to protect you from it. We simply have to compete, not retreat, and we have to do it while maintaining our position of world leadership."

Declaring that "the line between our domestic and foreign policy" has completely evaporated, Mr. Clinton sought to draw the link between the domestic issues he has focused on and the foreign policy that has lately occupied him.

In his remarks to the teachers, he said the Tokyo summit meeting would provide the United States with its first opportunity to show its determination to spur global growth by reducing its own budget deficit.

"Well, guess what?" the president said. "I'm going to be able to go for the first time in a decade and say we are changing. Now you must change, too. Work with us. We can put some jobs back into this global economy."

Thinking Ahead

Punchless Pageantry at the G-7

By Reginald Dale

International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON—Over the next few days a monstrous fraud will be perpetrated in Tokyo. Aided and abetted by several thousand journalists, a handful of world leaders will conspire to create the impression that, in the event of major importance is that the Group of Seven so-called leading industrial nations is successfully going about the management of the troubled world economy.

The seven leaders in Tokyo would dearly love that to be so. But there is no evidence that these meetings have had any noteworthy beneficial effect on the world economy in recent years, and they have usually failed in what they set out to achieve.

Unfortunately, none of the leaders has the political courage to call for the whole summit process to be rethought, or better still, to stay home until it is.

Every now and then a conspiracy will complain that these annual jamborees, of which this year's is the 19th, have grown overweight with bureaucracy, obscure, long-winded communications, and pointless pomp and circumstance. But each time it is that country's turn to play host, it cannot resist the temptation to try to outdo its predecessors in grandeur.

All the participants have an interest in maintaining these trappings of neo-imperial power. It is well-known that summit extravaganzas make politicians feel loved and important—usually much more so than at home. In fact, the worse their record of running their own country, the more they seem to feel the need to try to run the world.

The leaders of Italy and Canada, who had to fight to get into the club, are unlikely to complain because they are glad to be there at all. And for Britain and France the summit meetings are a chance to show they are still at the top table, even though it is the G-3—the United States, Japan and Germany—that really counts economically.

In the politico-military arena outside the G-7—the Gulf war, Yugoslavia, the United Nations, etc.—France and Britain trade places with

Germany and Japan as Washington's partners.) But summit meetings also cater to the self-importance of the journalists, who quickly acquired the taste for international class reunions with their colleagues each summer in places like Paris, Tokyo and Venice. To justify the trip, and their expenses, they have to go along with the fiction that the meetings are weighty world events that deserve comprehensive on-the-spot coverage.

When Valéry Giscard d'Estaing convened the first private, five-nation meeting in 1975 at Rambouillet, outside Paris, there wasn't even a press center. The reporters hung out in the local cafe.

None of this would matter so much if the summit meetings actually achieved something. But even the Group of Seven's much-trumpeted efforts to help Russia have so far been largely ineffectual, failing to provide what the Russians most need, which is massive private investment. As for the world economy, well, it is hardly a tribute to the G-7's management skills.

But, above all, at the last few summit meetings the politicians have destroyed their own credibility by repeatedly promising success in the Uruguay Round of world trade talks and then failing to deliver it. At a time when the world is so obviously suffering from a leadership vacuum, it is particularly distressing to see weak leaders strutting about pretending to be effective.

Of course there is a need for international cooperation to solve economic and political problems, and there is probably a need for some kind of summit like the Group of Seven. The problem is that the summit meetings are not working. The best way to give these complacent leaders a jolt would be for the press to boycott the next meeting. That is obviously too much to hope for.

Failing that, the leaders might consider holding their next meeting by videoconference or at least revert to the original Giscard d'Estaing formula in a suitably remote location with no press facilities. There are plenty of pressing problems that need their attention. An end to the tasteless grandstanding we will witness in Tokyo this week might help them to get on with it.

These complacent, strutting leaders need a jolt.

Italy Slices Key Rates By One Point

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MILAN—The Bank of Italy, buoyed by the clinching of a national labor deal over the weekend, seized the chance for a one-point cut in interest rates on Monday.

The Bank of Italy cut its discount rate on loans to commercial banks to 9 percent, its lowest level since 1976. The Lombard, or fixed advances, rate becomes 10 percent.

Nigel Rendell, international economist at James Capel in London, said the lira's stability over the last few weeks justified the rate cut, but said the authorities would probably wait until after the summer before easing again.

"All the conditions were right for this cut, but it will probably be the last for a few months, perhaps until late September," said Giancarlo Frigo, head of research at the Sigeo finance house.

The bank itself hinted as much when it said that besides the labor accord, the rate cut also reflected confidence in the impact the future budget would have on Italy's wayward finances. The government is due to present an outline of its 1994 budget package, including 40 trillion lire (\$26 billion) of spending cuts and revenue increases, by the end of the month.

Economists said the labor deal, which lays down ground rules for

See LIRA, Page 12

QATAR NATIONAL BANK advertisement in Arabic and English, including Balance Sheet, Statement of Income, and Board of Directors.

CURRENCY & INTEREST RATES

Table with multiple columns showing currency exchange rates and interest rates for various countries and currencies.

Germany to Close Recycling Loop

From BMWs to Refrigerators, Builders Must Reuse

By Ferdinand Protzman
New York Times Service

LANDSHUT, Germany — On the outskirts of this tiny Bavarian town, several brand-new BMW sedans are being stripped. Motors, wheels and doors have been removed, windows smashed, seats slashed, dashboards torn out.

But what looks like a chop-shop actually belongs to Bayerische Motoren Werke AG itself. It is a laboratory to discover ways to recycle automobiles that have traveled their last mile.

In what would be an extremely controversial move, the German parliament is expected to pass by the end of the year a bill requiring manufacturers to take back and recycle their products. No other country has remotely similar legislation. For Chancellor Helmut Kohl's government, the bill would be a giant stride toward transforming the economy into a closed loop.

Because Germany is the dominant force in the European Community economy, the legislation could become a model. Last year, German business and industry were required to collect and recycle all packaging: bottles, cans, cardboard, paper and plastic that contained everything from toothpaste to refriger-

ators. France and Austria have adopted slightly modified versions of the law.

Duales System Deutschland — the private company set up to collect, sort and pass packaging on to recyclers — loses money by the ton. Lacking capacity to recycle, the company has stored 70,000 tons of plastic containers. Germany has also become Europe's leading trash exporter.

The proposed regulations call for companies to collect products and recycle as many components as possible by 1995. Manufacturers must prove a component cannot be reused before discarding it. Companies selling in Germany would be forced to comply.

Sucking points remain, like the government's insistence that automakers take back their cars free of charge, which would raise product prices that already are high.

The carmakers and suppliers account for one in seven German jobs. Costs are already among the highest in the world. If German manufacturers are forced to take back old vehicles free of charge, as the government insists, "We will factor that into the price of the car," Mr. Wolf said. "There is no such thing as free of charge. Someone always pays."

The Bonn government claims the recycling laws force industry to rethink the way it manufactures. With a population of 81 million,

Germany is Europe's largest waste producer. "Things like composite materials and some plastics cannot be recycled because of technical problems or prohibitive costs," said Horst-Henning Wolf, head of vehicle recycling at BMW. "But we could burn them safely, generating energy and heat."

BMW at this point can dismantle 25 cars a day. About four-fifths of the parts in some models can be reutilized.

- Glass is sold to glass companies, which use it to make bottles.
- Engines, rear-axle differentials, transmission housings and alternators are reconditioned and sold as high-quality spare parts under warranty.
- Plastic bumpers are melted and turned into interior wall panels on new models.
- Catalytic converters are reconditioned.
- Polyurethane foam is used as a sound-deadening material in new models.

Munch-bred BMW also overruns three such U.S. plants, in the Bronx borough of New York City, Los Angeles and Orlando, Florida.

"There is no point in trying to fight the product recycling law," Mr. Wolf said. "There is strong public support for recycling, and we know this law was coming."

BAe and GEC Deny Merger Plan, Say Talks Have Ended

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
LONDON — British Aerospace PLC and General Electric Co., the two largest defense companies in Britain, said they had ended talks on a "fuller cooperation" and denied a weekend report that they were planning to merge.

A joint statement acknowledged the two companies have "a close commercial relationship" and that they had "explored, on a preliminary basis, the possibility of fuller collaboration." But it added, "In view of weekend press reports, both companies wish to make it clear that discussions on fuller collaboration have ceased." The Sunday Times had said the companies were holding preliminary merger talks.

After the announcement, analysts said the companies still would need some kind of alliance to survive in a shrinking defense market.

"There is a very good logic behind a joint venture of BAe and GEC," Keith Hodgkinson of Lehman Brothers said. "They say they are not talking anymore, but I still believe it will happen."

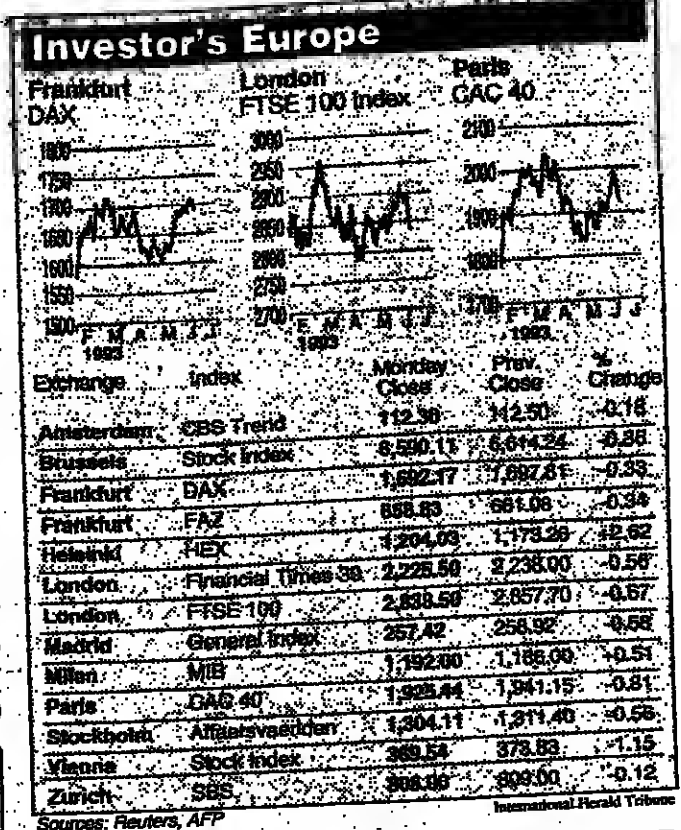
Zafar Khan of Societe Generale Strauss Turbullah added, "There are too many players in the world defense industry, and even in Britain. I think it's too many."

The reason for ending the talks was not disclosed, but they were believed to have reached an impasse over how to value the companies. At Harman's plant here in high-cost Southern California, a largely Hispanic blue-collar work force earns an average of \$8.10 an hour.

In Martinsville, Indiana, where Harman manufactures automobile speakers, Harman workers, most of them women, earn \$6.35 an hour. After a company-wide freeze on wages and salaries in 1991, increases in the last two years have barely kept up with inflation.

But a surge in overtime hours and new hiring seem to have given many Harman workers greater confidence in their economic situation and a willingness to spend on big-ticket items even as they bolder the line on everyday expenses.

"My husband bought a truck a few months ago," said Terry Shrum, a nine-year employee at the Martinsville plant. "We never had a brand-new vehicle and this was the first."



Very briefly:

- Deutsche Lufthansa AG said it would halve its loss in 1993 from 1.2 billion Deutsche marks (\$702 million) a year earlier, but a newspaper reported the airline had a loss of 482 billion DM in the first five months.
- European Community unemployment was 10.5 percent in May, up from 10.4 percent in April and 9.4 percent in May last year; estimates range as high as 12 percent next year, or 20 million people out of work.
- Germany's manufacturing orders in the West section rose by nearly 4 percent in May from the figure in April on a seasonally adjusted basis.
- Scottish & Newcastle Breweries PLC, one of the five biggest British brewers, had pretax profit for the year to May 2 of £192.5 million (\$288 million).
- Rhone-Poulenc SA's 35 percent stake being sold in Roussel Uclaf SA has been priced at 563 French francs (\$98.50) per share.
- Jaguar PLC, owned by Ford Motor Co., said output rose by 46 percent to 14,951 cars in the first half of 1993, compared with the like period in 1992 on increased U.S. and German demand.
- Queens Meat Homes PLC appointed Andrew Coppel, a former finance director of Baxters Group PLC, as chief executive.
- Sabena Belgian World Airlines SA's directors will consider restructuring at a board meeting Friday.

Panel Calls British Recovery Slow but Steady

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
LONDON — British bank base lending rates should be reduced from their current 6 percent to sustain the fragile economic recovery here if the government tightens fiscal policy further, the Treasury's seven independent advisers said on Monday.

The so-called Seven Wise Men, in their second 1993 report to the chancellor of the Exchequer, said they

were more confident that the British economy is staging a slow, noninflationary recovery from one of its longest recessions since the 1930s than they were when their first report was published in February.

"In the medium term, there should be scope for a period of above-trend growth without a resurgence of inflation," they said.

The independent economic forecasters predicted 1.6 percent

growth in 1993, accelerating to around 2.6 percent next year.

The upbeat picture was reinforced by latest figures for the amount of new credit borrowed by consumers and Bank of England figures showing a jump in the amount of money circulating in the economy. Both are leading indicators of economic activity.

The Central Statistical Office said net credit — the amount of money people borrow minus repayments — jumped by £118 million (\$180 million) in May, the eighth monthly rise in a row.

(Bloomberg, Reuters, AFP)

National Power Moves Into U.S.

Bloomberg Business News
LONDON — National Power PLC said Monday it would enter the U.S. market by buying Texas-based Transco Energy Co.'s power generation unit for \$105 million (\$158 million).

The British electric utility said it was acquiring Transco Energy Ventures Co., or TEVCO, which has interests in seven power plants in operation or under construction in the Southeastern United States. The assets will be held in the newly formed National Power America Inc.

TEVCO had net income of \$2.6 million on sales of \$35.3 million in 1992, National Power said. In addition to the power plants, its businesses include a gas pipeline.

LIRA: Italy Pares Interest Rates

Continued from Page 11
The dollar slipped to 1,540.00 lire from 1,540.25 at the Friday close in Milan.

With U.S. markets closed Monday for the Independence Day holiday, dollar trading was extremely quiet, dealers said.

The dollar ended at 1,696.5 Deutsche marks Monday, up slightly from Friday's close of 1,693.5 DM.

The dollar also gained some ground on yen, trading at 108.95 yen, up from 108.10.

The Swiss franc eased slightly, trading at 1,512.5 to the dollar, compared with 1,504.3 Friday. The French franc ended at 5,745.5 to the dollar, up from 5,738.3 in New York on Friday.

The market was biding time ahead of this week's summit meeting of the Group of Seven industrial nations in Tokyo.

Traders said the limited scope for an agreement at the G-7 trade bodies was well for the dollar. Analysts reason that if the United States cannot win trade concessions from Japan it will return to talking up the yen.

(Reuters, Knight-Ridder)

HARMAN: Speaker Manufacturer's Productivity Gains Illustrate the Strength, and Weakness, of Recovery

Continued from Page 11
adding 250 workers to its 3,000-member U.S. payroll.

Capital spending in the next 12 months is to increase 50 percent to \$30 million, an amount equal to the cash generated from the company's operations.

In a consumer electronics industry that long ago shifted most of its production to Asia, Harman manufactures the bulk of its speakers, amplifiers, audio components and professional sound systems in the United States and records half of its sales overseas.

Few, if any, of its products are susceptible to competition from low-wage countries. The oldest of the Harman divisions made the loudspeakers for "The Jazz Singer," Hollywood's first talking movie. Today, its products range from sound systems for Chrysler minivans to custom speakers that cost \$50,000 a pair. They can be found at the Kennedy Center, Madonna's recording studio and the Great Hall of the People in Beijing.

But the markets for Harman's products have not been growing, largely because of recession in many parts of the world.

There are demographic factors as well. In the United States, factory sales of home audio systems and components are expected to decline in 1993 for the third year in a row, according to the Electronic Industries Association, as the baby boomers who spent lavishly for audio equipment in the 1980s are not rushing out to replace them.

"We're growing but the industry isn't," said Sidney Harman, the company chairman. "What progress we are making, and it is considerable, is really a consequence of winning market share" from as many as 200 different competitors.

And so it goes throughout much of the economy: What is good about Wal-Mart is bad news for Sears, and so on for Compaq Computer and IBM, and Nucor and Bethlehem Steel. Although the economy as a whole is becoming more efficient because of this Darwinian struggle, it is not necessarily getting much bigger.

The economic restructuring process also has the effect of making it difficult for workers to negotiate raises in their pay, even as corporate profits rebound.

REICH: Ideas Man in Washington

Continued from Page 11
the secretary of labor have to do with how individual companies deal with their workers? Really?"

Mr. Reich's ideas have collided with the reality of a budget deficit, skeptics in Congress, special interests and the bureaucracy.

Already, the ground is littered with fallen campaign promises, including one to require federal contractors to give young poor people after-school and summer jobs and another to require businesses to spend 1.5 percent of their payrolls on training. The promise to raise the \$4.25 minimum wage has been postponed for at least a year.

Mr. Clinton's \$16.3 billion economic stimulus plan, written in part by Mr. Reich, was rejected by Congress; the only piece that survived that vote was an extension of unemployment benefits. Mr. Reich's other big proposal in the stimulus plan, a \$1 billion expansion of this year's federal summer jobs program, has been chipped to \$220 million.

And as the 1994 budget makes its way through Congress, Mr. Reich seems unlikely to get more than a third of the \$1.5 billion he sought for job training for those who permanently lose jobs.

Mr. Reich, 47, can hardly be stuck with all the blame for his early stumbles. Throughout the administration, many bright ideas have withered while the White House, to bring a budget out of Congress, has reduced its proposed tax increases and cut more spending.

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WORLD STOCK MARKETS

Market	Index	Change
Amsterdam	349,523.50	+5.30
Brussels	2,170	+20.00
Frankfurt	1,512.5	+8.00
London	2,738.3	+6.00
Madrid	3,500	+10.00
Paris	1,435.9	+10.00
Sao Paulo	5,500	+100.00
Singapore	2,200	+10.00
Stockholm	1,200	+10.00
Tokyo	12,500	+100.00
Zurich	1,500	+10.00

EUROPEAN FUTURES

Contract	High	Low	Prev. Close
COCOA (100K)	2,100	2,080	2,090
WHEAT (5000)	1,200	1,180	1,190
SOYBEAN (5000)	800	780	790
FINANCIAL	1,500	1,480	1,490
INDUSTRIALS	1,200	1,180	1,190
STOCK INDEXES	1,500	1,480	1,490

FORBES: CAPITALIST TOOL ON SALE NOW

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Herald Tribune

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Taiwan Clears Big Chemical Project

TAIPEI — Formosa Plastics Group, Taiwan's largest business conglomerate, announced Monday that it would build a 240 billion Taiwan dollar (\$9 billion) petrochemical complex, the largest private project on this island.

Wang Jung-tai, president of the group, said the Economics Ministry issued a permit Monday for the long-delayed complex on government land.

Mr. Wang told reporters that the complex would be completed in 57 months.

The project has been stalled by anti-pollution protests and by problems in land acquisition and financing since it was first proposed in 1986.

Premier Lien Chan said the project would boost Taiwan's economic development.

Officials said local banks would jointly extend a low-interest loan of 140 billion dollars for the project, which is being built on 2,200 hectares (5,434 acres) in Yunlin County on Taiwan's west coast.

The petrochemical complex is to include Taiwan's largest naphtha cracker, expected to produce 1.35 million tons of ethylene a year.

The complex will also contain Taiwan's first private refinery, which will produce 14 million tons of oil a year.

Local newspapers estimated that the complex would increase the annual revenue of Formosa Plastics by about 200 billion dollars.

Oil Giant Tests the Waters Shanghai Petrochemical Listing Is Set

HONG KONG — Shanghai Petrochemical Co., China's biggest petrochemical concern, announced Monday a three-part plan to float equity on the Hong Kong, New York and other stock markets.

Financial advisers to the state-run company called the flotation the first "truly global offering" of shares in a Chinese government-controlled concern on offshore markets.

Shanghai Petrochemical, the second of nine Chinese companies that are to be listed in Hong Kong this year, said it expected to raise 2.6 billion Hong Kong dollars (\$335.7 million) through its flotation of 1.68 billion Class H shares, representing 30 percent of its equity.

That is three times as much as Tsingtao Brewery Co., the maker of China's best-known export beer, expects to raise from its ground-breaking issue of shares, which are to be quoted on the Hong Kong exchange starting July 15. Tsingtao's agent for the listing said Monday that the offering had been oversubscribed by a factor of more than 100.

The Chinese companies eventually are to list two kinds of shares in Hong Kong — Class H, reserved for Hong Kong investors, and Class A, which will be listed on the Chinese exchanges for mainland Chinese investors.

Shanghai Petrochemical Chairman Wang Jiming said 1.25 billion dollars of the proceeds would go for capital-spending projects, including new infrastructure at its Shanghai facilities. Most of the rest will be used to pay foreign-currency debts.

Applications for Shanghai Petrochemical shares will be available for 10 days beginning Tuesday, but their price will not be set until July 24, two days before the scheduled first day of trading.

At a news conference, Shanghai Petrochemical executives and their advisers, led by Merrill Lynch & Co., said the shares would be priced at no more than \$1.74 each. That would represent a price-earnings ratio of 13.8 for China's sixth-largest state-run conglomerate. The company is the largest Chinese maker of such petrochemical products as synthetic fibers, plastics and resins.

Half of the shares will be listed on the Hong Kong exchange, and 30 percent are to be offered in the form of American depositary receipts, with

each ADR representing 100 Class H shares. The remaining 20 percent will be offered outside the United States to international investors, the company said.

Tsingtao Brewery, maker of China's best-known export beer, announced its plans last week to become the first Chinese company to obtain a direct listing on the Hong Kong exchange.

Analysts' reactions to the Shanghai Petrochemical flotation differed widely.

"Shanghai Pet is a big beast of a thing," said Steve MacNamee of the brokerage concern Martin Partners. "But this, ultimately, is what listing these companies is all about — bringing big state-run companies to market. It might be dull, but it will grow with China."

But Andrew Bell of South China Capital Ltd. said: "To buy shares in Shanghai Petrochemical, you have to be a real sucker. If people thought petrochemical companies in Eastern Europe were a disaster, what makes them any better in China?"

Shanghai Petrochemical is a slimmed version of its former self, having shed operations in housing, schools, transportation and medical services.

The company is forecasting that its profit after tax and minority interests but before one-time items will be at least \$48 million yuan (\$7.6 million at swap-center exchange rates) in 1993, up 91 percent from 1992.

But it still comes to market with many complications. Crude oil, for example, is its primary raw material. In 1992, crude oil purchases represented 46 percent of the company's cost of sales, according to the prospectus.

Right now, the company secures the oil from the government at subsidized prices. The company is guaranteed an allocation until 1995, but its supplies after that will depend on the government's next five-year plan.

The company expects the cost of its oil to approach market prices at some stage, which will take a big bite out of its profit. However, the company said, about 30 percent of its products currently are sold at below-market prices, and as this percentage decreases, that should help offset its increase in costs.

(AFP, Bloomberg)

Bank of Japan Chief Foresees Recovery Starting in October

TOKYO — Japan's economy will head for slow recovery in the second half of the current fiscal year, the governor of the Bank of Japan, Yasuhiro Mieno, said Monday.

Speaking at the quarterly meeting of the central bank's branch managers, Mr. Mieno said corporate investment and private consumption were sluggish, and the steep rise of the yen could continue affecting the economy.

But inventory adjustment is close to completion and conditions for recovery are building up in the private sector, he said.

"Based on these basic trends, the economy is expected to head for slow recovery in the second half of the current fiscal year," he said. The fiscal year ends next March 31.

Discussing monetary policies, Mr. Mieno said the declines in money supply and lending seem to have hit bottom. Interest rates remain stable at reduced levels, he said.

The branch managers meetings constitute "one of the most significant venues for assessing monetary policy," Mieno said. Mieno, an economist at Morgan Stanley Japan, wrote in a recent report.

Four of the six last cuts in the discount rate, the central bank's key interest rate, came within three weeks of a branch managers meeting.

At Monday's meeting, Tatsuya Tamura, the Osaka branch manager, said expectations of another cut in the discount rate are firm. The rate, charged on loans to banks, stands at a record low of 2.5 percent.

[Gaiishi Hiraiwa, chairman of the Keidanren employers federation, said Monday that if the current political turmoil delays economic recovery, "Japan may see an opportunity to take measures to boost the economy, such as income tax cuts and a discount rate reduction."

[But Mr. Hiraiwa added that it was too early to take such measures, Reuters reported.]

Mr. Tamura and another BOJ branch manager, Eiichiro Kinoshita of Nagoya, offered reporters their views of the major economic regions of Japan they oversee. The economies in the Osaka and Nagoya regions seem to have hit bottom but have yet to show clear signs of recovery, they said.

In the Osaka region, inventory has been steadily reduced, Mr. Tamura said. About 80 percent of corporate inventories will be shipped out by the end of September, he said.

Housing has shown bright signs and public investment has been stable, Mr. Tamura said. Despite the steep rise of the yen, exporters in Osaka region have not raised their prices, and export volume has not decreased, he said.

But Mr. Tamura said consumption remains sluggish and corporate investment is weak.

Electronics makers, a major industry in the Osaka region, are concerned a strong yen will reduce their competitiveness against makers in other Asian countries.

Mr. Kinoshita said companies in the Nagoya area had taken a "cautious stance" in their spending.

Investor's Asia			
Exchange	Index	Monday Close	Friday Close
Hong Kong Hang Seng	10,000	7,217.96	-0.17
Singapore Straits Times	1,000	1,828.92	+0.42
Tokyo Nikkei 225	2,000	1,768.90	-0.17
Sydney All Ordinaries	1,000	1,628.00	+0.01
Kuala Lumpur Composite	1,000	754.73	-0.30
Bangkok SET	1,000	887.92	-0.01
Seoul Composite Stock	1,000	748.30	+0.60
Taipei Weighted Price	1,000	3,917.24	-0.25
Manila Composite	1,000	1,593.97	-0.28
Jakarta Stock Index	1,000	360.72	-0.32
New Zealand NZSE-40	1,000	1,715.52	+0.97
Bombay National Index	1,000	1,045.60	+0.80

Very briefly:

- Vietnam has licensed several big American companies including Citibank, General Electric Co. and Philip Morris Cos. to set up representative offices, a Trade Ministry official said in Hanoi.
- Hino Motors Ltd. said it and Mitsui & Co. had begun talks with a Chinese bus maker, Heilongjiang Bus Factory, to establish a joint bus-manufacturing venture in China.
- China International Trust & Investment Corp. said it had filed with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission to sell \$150 million of 10-year bonds in the United States.
- The Philippines' balance of payments, fueled by an increase in foreign borrowing, showed a \$946 million surplus as of March 31, compared with \$777 million a year earlier, the central bank said.
- Nippon Steel Corp. is considering participating in a study planned by Nucor Corp. to decide whether to build a small steel mill in Malaysia, a Nippon Steel spokesman said.

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SPORTS BASEBALL

Quantrill's 2-Hitter Helps Bosox Undo Bosio and Mariners

The Associated Press
Rookie Paul Quantrill upstaged Chris Bosio's latest no-hit bid against Boston with a two-hitter as the Red Sox stopped the Mariners, 6-0, in Seattle.

Quantrill gave up only a single to Jay Buhner and a double to Mackey Sasser, both in the second inning Sunday night. He struck out six and walked three in his first major league shutout and complete game.

"I feel good," Quantrill said. "Obviously, it's nice to throw a

AL ROUNDUP

shutout. It's nice to go out there and establish that I can go the innings. But I'm happier that I stayed within myself. I didn't try to over-throw and didn't try to do too much.

The victory was Boston's fourth straight and 11th in 12 games. The Red Sox have moved from 13 back in the AL East to just six behind Toronto.

Bosio, who pitched a no-hitter against the Red Sox on April 22 in Seattle, held them hitless until the seventh time. Mike Greenwell broke it up with a single, then Andre Dawson singled and Mo Vaughn hit his 14th home run.

"For the most part, the bench was pretty loose about it," Quantrill said of Bosio's no-hit bid. "We've been playing pretty well and everybody has got a lot of confidence."

The Red Sox had scored in the fourth without the benefit of a hit. After Scott Fletcher walked and Billy Hatcher was hit by pitcher Fletcher took third on a well-fielder's choice groundout and scored on Andre Dawson's sacrifice fly.

2d Team Hire
U.S. Manager in Australia League

The Associated Press
BRISBANE, Australia — Dan Radison, a former catcher for the St. Louis Cardinals, was named manager Monday of the Brisbane Bandits of the Australian Baseball League.

Radison, 43, is the first American coach in the league. The Padres organization, which is the second American team in the league, is an assistant manager of the Brisbane Bandits.

Radison, who managed the Milwaukee Brewers, has signed a one-year contract to manage the Perth Heat.

The Australian league is becoming a leader for major league teams. Former Padres pitcher Graeme Matthews and pitcher Jaha both played for the Gold Coast Dolphins — as is the Padres' infielder Craig Shipley. More than a dozen Australians are playing in the majors.

Each Australian team is allowed four American players on its roster.



Jose Rijo, a pitcher for the Reds, won his shut-out with a television camera in sweltering Cincinnati.

Rockies' Parrett Loses Job as Reliever After Holding Cubs to 1 Hit as Starter

The Associated Press
If this keeps up, Jeff Parrett's days as a relief pitcher may be numbered.

He held the visiting Chicago Cubs to one hit for 6 1/2 innings to win his second straight start as the Colorado Rockies prevailed, 3-1, Sunday.

Parrett, who has been a relief pitcher since 1990, faced 17 straight batters without giving up a hit after Steve Buechele got a two-out double in the second inning. He struck out Rick Wilkins for what would have been the third out of the sev-

enth, but the ball got away from catcher Danny Sheaffer. Then Buechele and Jose Vizcaino both singled for a run, chasing Parrett.

Parrett, who struck out five and in five days, for the opener in St. Louis on Friday.

Haves, Chris Jones and Vinay Castilla drove in the Rockies' runs. The Rockies scored a run in the fourth when Andres Galarraga doubled over the head of right fielder Sammy Sosa with two outs and Charlie Hayes followed with a bloop single to center that was misjudged by center fielder Dwight Smith, who started back, then tried to run forward but slipped.

Galarraga went 2-for-4, raising his league-leading average to .402.

Phillies 8, Padres 4: Ben Rivera won his fifth straight start and Lenny Dykstra had three hits, three runs and two RBIs, as Philadelphia beat visiting San Diego.

Dykstra led off the game with a single off Tim Worrell, scoring on Matt Thompson's triple, then hit a two-run single in the second and doubled to start a three-run rally in the sixth.

NL ROUNDUP

Doctor Rules Bernès Is Fit for Questioning

Agence France-Press
PARIS — A prison psychiatrist ruled Monday that Olympique Marseille's general manager, Jean-Pierre Bernès, was fit enough to be flown to Valenciennes in the north of France for more questioning about the bribery allegations involving his team.

Bernès will be taken there Tuesday to be interrogated by the investigating judge, Bernard Berty, and could be formally put under investigation then, legal sources said.

Being put under investigation is the first step in being charged with a crime under the French legal system.

Lawyers for Bernès, the right-hand man to Marseille's president, Bernard Tapie, have contended that he is too sick to be moved.

But Daniel Glezer, the psychiatrist at the Baumette prison, said after an examination that he is disgraced, although any transportation should be by plane.

Glezer said Bernès was "mentally exhausted" and "still vulnerable

after his questioning" over the weekend. He said the Marseille official "fears the pressure" brought about by the allegations.

In another development, Jean-Jacques Eydielle, the Marseille player put under investigation, has turned down a new contract of four or five years with the team and is quitting soccer, his lawyer said.

Thierry Herzog announced the decision after meeting Eydielle at the Valenciennes prison where the player is being held. He also said a new request for bail had been rejected.

Eydielle has denied accusations that he acted as an intermediary in offering bribes to the other players.

Marseille officials also confirmed that star Croatian striker Alen Boksic would be leaving at the end of the 1993-94 season to join the Italian team Lazio.

They would not say if the transfer agreement had been precipitated by the bribes allegations.

Italian reports said Boksic had signed a \$1.25 million a year contract.

Europe's Work in Progress FIBA Strives for the Popularity of NBA

By Christopher Clarey
Special to the Herald Tribune

MUNICH — Last month, when the German national soccer team was in Chicago for the U.S. Cup '93, heaven and earth were moved so the players could get tickets to the third game of the National Basketball Association's championship series in sold-out-as-usual Chicago Stadium.

Conclusion: Germans can get excited about basketball.

They were excited again on Sunday night in the Olympiastadion, waving their flags, screaming themselves hoarse and lifting their countrymen to an emotional 71-70 victory over Russia in the European Championship game.

But the reality is that Sunday's high-energy atmosphere was very much the exception to the rule in the last fortnight. In general, crowds during the European Championships were disappointingly small — less than 4,000 per session for the preliminary rounds in Karlsruhe and Berlin — and, discounting the ever-communicative Greeks, relatively inattentive.

Even on the night the title was decided, with Germany playing at home in its first European final, organizers felt compelled to offer two tickets for the price of one.

"One clearly has to wonder about the popularity of the sport in Germany," said the organizing committee's vice president, Wilfried Spronk, shortly before the final began. "It's clearly not as high as the level of the German team."

Nonetheless, there will not be many empty seats, or discounted tickets, in October when Charles Barkley and the Phoenix Suns storm into the Olympiastadion for the McDonald's Open with four European club teams and the Brazilian champion All-Star Franca. Nor should there be much of a problem this fall in London, where the Orlando Magic and their backboard-busting center, Shaquille O'Neal, are to play an exhibition against the Atlanta Hawks.



Coach Svetislav Pesic was highly popular with his players after they won the title, but as the vice president of the European Championships organizing committee, Wilfried Spronk, said, 'All people keep asking is if Barkley is coming.'

Clearly, the NBA — not the sport — is the main attraction, particularly in northern Europe.

"All people keep asking is if Barkley is coming," Spronk said. "No one's asking about any of the clubs."

In truth, European basketball is currently in something of a post-Olympic slump, and the expected departures next season of Croatians Toni Kukoc and Dino Radja for the NBA will not add to its short-term marketability. Kukoc, like most of the continent's major stars, did not even play in this tournament.

Change is on the distant horizon, however. In May, during a meeting in Oslo, representatives from the national federations approved in principle the idea of a European League, or "Super League," that would include 24 of Europe's top clubs. Though many bureaucratic hurdles remain to be cleared, the tentative start-up date is the 1996-97 season.

Despite the urgings of Borislav Stankovic, the secretary general of the world basketball organization FIBA, the federations have not accepted the idea of their top clubs competing exclusively in this new league at the expense of intra-national competition. This means each club probably would be free to play no more than 20 to 24 European League games a season, although Stankovic is still pushing for European League clubs to be excused, at least, from early round national competition.

"This league is still hypothetical in my opinion," said Alain Cloux, the administrative director of the French basketball federation. "We are not against it, but we are committed to keeping our players available for national team play and preserving the integrity of our national club championship. Our national league, like most of those in Europe, is quite new and is just beginning to take off. We don't want to cut off its development."

Two committees have been formed to refine plans for the European League. One is attempting to lay the groundwork for a continent-wide television contract that would benefit all league members, with particular consideration given to clubs from Eastern Europe with smaller operating budgets. The other committee is attempting to develop a structure for the league — four divisions with six teams each is the current favorite — and set standards for qualification.

Because of ever-changing rosters, the national federations would probably be given a large say in determining which clubs would be eligible. "But our goal is still to keep turnover among the clubs to a minimum," said FIBA's spokesman, Florian Wanningner. "We know that we need consistency and continuity to create rivalries and fan identification."

Change is also a likelihood for certain sections of the FIBA rule book, as part of the continuing quest to standardize the game's rules internationally. These were growing support in Munich for the idea of playing 42-minute quarters, as in the NBA, instead of 20-minute halves.

"We would like to be able to conduct our top competitions in 1994 with four quarters," said Lubomir Kolcaba, a technical assistant to Stankovic at FIBA. "But I should say that there is still a lot of resistance to this idea."

There is less resistance to liberalizing in-bounds rules and allowing the alley-oop pass and dunk. Both these changes are expected to sail through when the rules committee votes next July in Toronto during the World Championships.

"I think we will see standardized rules in my lifetime," said Don Nelson, the coach of the NBA's Golden State Warriors, who was in Munich getting ready to coach the American entry in Toronto.

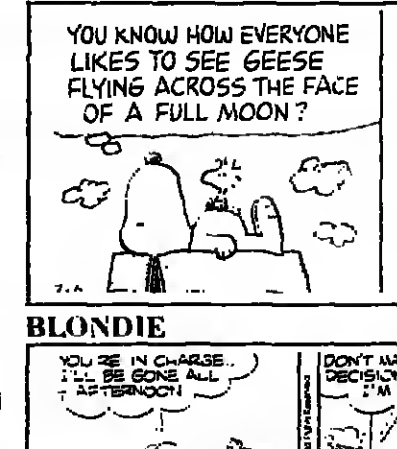
That team, already dubbed "Dream Team II," will again include professionals, and it is the logical follow-up in the NBA's and FIBA's mutual quest to turn basketball into "the world's No. 1 sport."

But, as the German ticket-sellers will tell you, there is still plenty of work to be done.

DENNIS THE MENACE



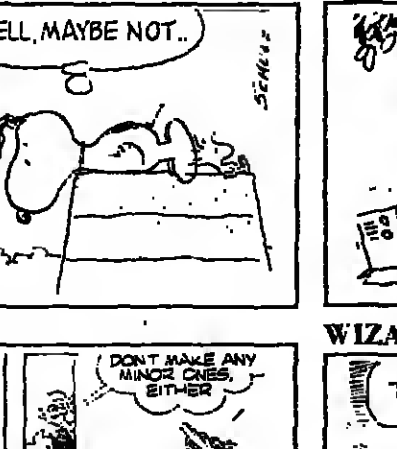
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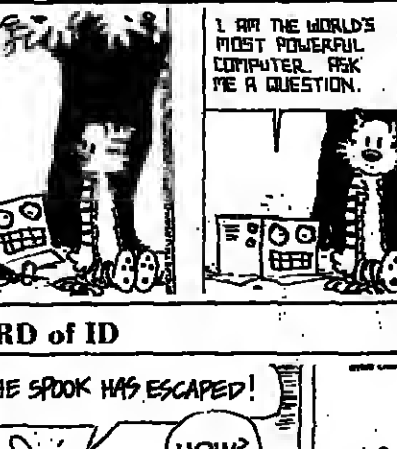
CALVIN AND HOBBES



WIZARD of ID



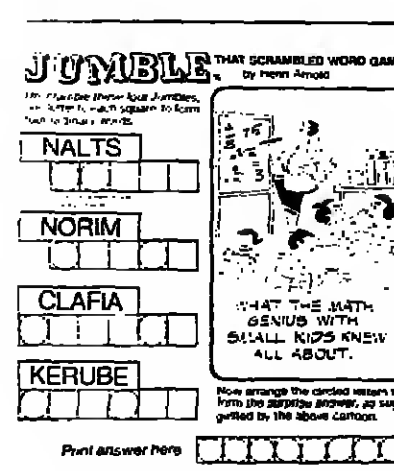
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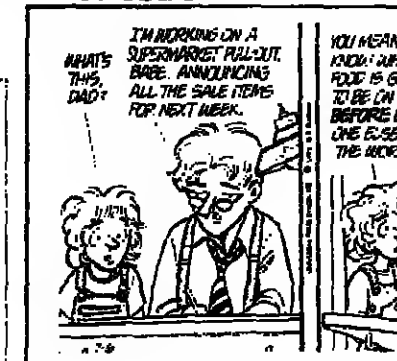
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ART BUCHWALD

Smart Bombs

WASHINGTON—As soon as President Bill Clinton fired his missiles at Iraq I received a call from an ABC-CBS-NBC-Washington Post-New York Times opinion pollster.

The questioner wanted to know if I approved or disapproved of Clinton's actions.



Buchwald

"I was in the back barbecuing," I told him. "What did he do?"

"He clobbered Baghdad's intelligence capability."

"I approve of that. Did he by chance aim a missile at Saddam Hussein's lap?"

"No, he didn't. Why do you ask?"

"I always dreamed that we would do that to cause Hussein a great deal more discomfort than we fired one at his head."

"We have a policy that we cannot assassinate another head of state. Do you approve or disapprove of that?"

"I approve. At the same time I wouldn't be upset if we sent a missile down Saddam's left cock. It would teach him not to be so damn cocky."

"What is your opinion of the fact that out all the missiles hit their target?"

"I can't say for sure, but I know that they won't try again soon. Our next step should be to send George Bush back to Kuwait just to test them. If they so much as throw a tomato at him, we use up the rest of the missiles in our arsenal, making sure that at least one of them is targeted at Hussein's belly button."

"Is there anybody else President Clinton should attack?"

"I'd hit the bad Serbs, the bad Croats and the bad Muslims."

"How would you know the bad ones from the good ones?"

"That's for the cruise missiles to figure out. Considering that they cost over a million dollars each they should know something."

"Our poll indicates that 86 percent of those responding are in favor of Clinton's action. Do you believe that he should use cruise missiles against the Republicans to get his economic program through?"

"Only if he can't get Al Gore to break the tie."

"As a taxpayer I feel that the manufacturer should give us a rebate on any missile that hit a residential area by mistake."

"If Hussein doesn't get his act together, do you believe that we should attack him again?"

"Certainly, but instead of hitting the intelligence complex, I think that we should at least knock off Saddam's black beard and give him a headache. Hussein can't function without his hair on."

"Has your opinion of Bill Clinton gone up or down since he bombed Baghdad?"

"It's gone up. Any president who can jog and attack Iraq at the same time is my kind of guy."

"Do you think that this action will make people forget Clinton's \$200 haircut?"

"That's like asking us to forget Pearl Harbor. But at least we now know what the president was really thinking when he was sitting on Air Force One getting his locks trimmed."

"Do you believe that the Iraqis were determined to hurt George Bush?"

"I can't say for sure, but I know that they won't try again soon. Our next step should be to send George Bush back to Kuwait just to test them. If they so much as throw a tomato at him, we use up the rest of the missiles in our arsenal, making sure that at least one of them is targeted at Hussein's belly button."

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Riding the Range — in Pickups

By Sue Anne Pressley

STAMFORD, Texas — People have the wrong idea about cowboys. They think the life is glamorous. Or just plain wild.

Shorty McIlwain or Fred Dalby or J. R. Alexander could set them straight. "I tell you one thing, it ain't near as romantic as other people make it out to be," said Alexander, 67, of Abilene. "You get out there in freezing weather, trying to saddle your horse. And you know if you don't watch him, he's going to buck and run off and leave you standing there."

Alexander's favorite horse is a thoroughbred named Red. "Bot when I get mad at him," he joked, referring to a well-known brand of dog food, "I just call him Alpo."

The real cowboys, not those glossed-up movie versions, gathered in Stamford last week, about 40 miles (65 kilometers) north of Abilene on the hot windy plains of West Texas, for the Texas Cowboy Reunion. The celebration has occurred annually for 63 years, and there are still guests who remember the time Will Rogers showed up in the early 1930s and dazzled everyone with his rope tricks.

"He was the best roper I ever seen," said J. C. Coleman, 81, of Stamford. "He never missed a calf."

But it's no secret around here that cowboy life has changed, a fact that saddens many of the old-timers. Pickup trucks with two-way radios largely have replaced the horse, and cattle are moved by trailer to fresh grazing lands.

Branding is not quite the daredevil feat it used to be, either. "Now," said Coleman, "you just run 'em through a chute and brand 'em."

The difference is obvious, too, at the rodeo. The cowboy reunion is billed, among other things, as the world's largest amateur rodeo, and last weekend, more than 200 cowboys showed off their skills. "Boys" is the operative word here; no women competed in the event.

"All of us, we've been here forever," said J. W. Green, 68, of Abilene, indicating several older friends sitting on the tailgate of a pickup truck behind the arena.

They compete in the contests for older cowboys, and Green is proud to tell that he wooed the "Old Man's Saddle" in 1980 and came back to win the double-mugging competition in 1983. Double-mugging involves working with a partner, both pounding along on horseback, to lasso and tie up an unpredictable calf.

"These young 'uns, they're not cowboys really. They are athletes," said Green. "They get a horse. Most never made their own horses, they bought 'em. You appreciate them more if you make them yourself." Making a horse, he said, means training it as a colt, just as he did with his favorite horse, Jolly Green Jet.

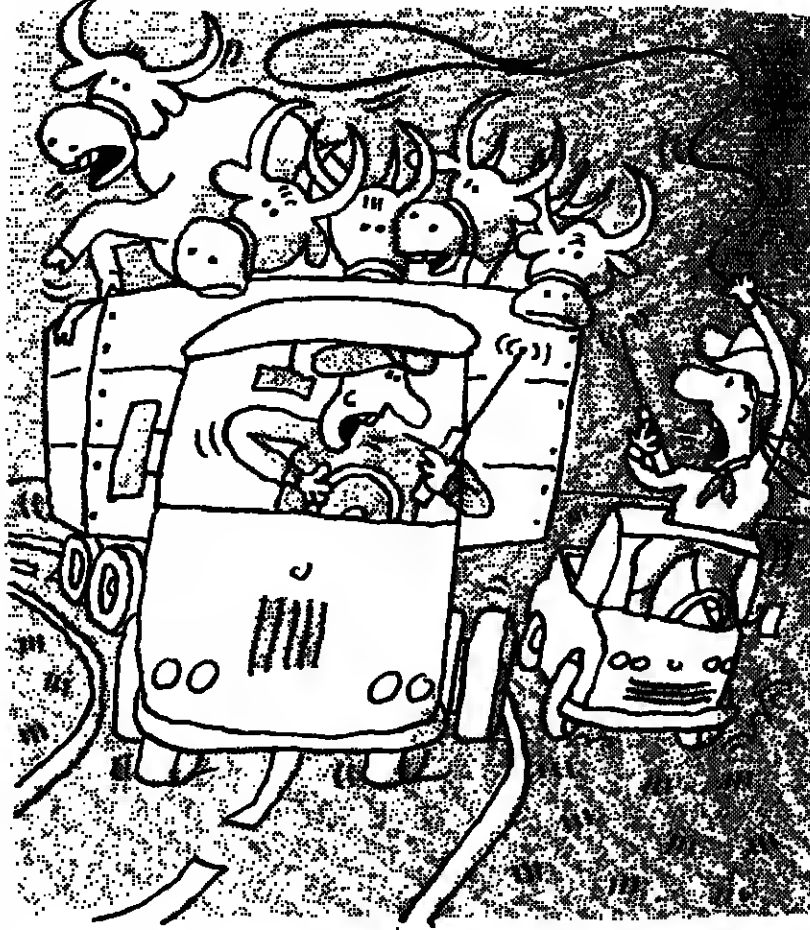


Illustration by David J. Phillip

Green owns a roach called Polk Cattle Co. "It's the scariest pony there is and the hardest work," he said. "It's hot, dusty, dry, rainy, all kinds of weather, seven days a week. The livestock don't know Monday from Sunday. But just to be a free man and be outdoors and do what you want, that makes a great life."

Green's friend, Ralph Russell of Market, is 71, but his eyes still light up at the thought of riding into the ring. When he was 11, Russell won \$2.40 in his first roping contest and later performed at Madison Square Garden in New York and in other big cities in the 1950s. He's the current older leader in roping for the season, and he can still on occasion tie a calf in 12 seconds.

"I don't get around as good as I used to," he said, "and I take a little more arthritis medicine. But I plan to be out here as long as I can get on my horse."

Every year, though, fewer of the old-timers are around. At a memorial service at the hunkhouse, with its showcase of old riding medals, the older cowboys remembered the 10 people who died in the past year. It is a reunion ritual, and it is done in the old-fashioned way, with the name of the deceased called out and the others standing up, one by one, to pay tribute.

Buddy Burnett, for example, "was my neighbor," said Hooper Shelton, 79. "I knew him since boyhood. He was a unique character. He wore his hair long, but he did that before it became popular with the younger generation. All I can say is, we lost a good person with Buddy Burnett."

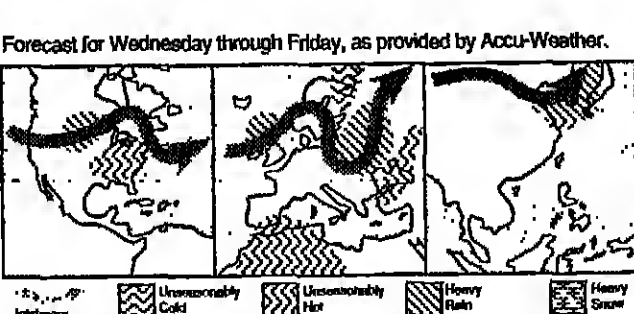
Someone said this about Wilbur Hardin: "That boy'd rather dance than eat." And this about John Nichols: "The first time I saw him, he was riding the best-looking Palomino horse I ever laid eyes on."

BBC Cleans Up Its Act: Purges Americanisms

LONDON — The British Broadcasting Corp., purveyors of spoken English to the world, has published its most comprehensive style guide in its 67-year history in a bid to purge its broadcasts of clichés, jargon, Americanisms and other affronts to good taste and grammar. Phrases like "rushed to hospital," "shot-in-the-arm" and "a tight ditch bid" are out. Short words and sentences are in. And please, no more of those Americanisms, words like diaper, drugstore and sidewalk, instead of nappy, chemist and pavement.

WEATHER

Table with weather forecasts for various regions including Europe, Asia, Africa, North America, Middle East, and Latin America. Columns include High, Low, Wind, and Clouds.



Forecast for Wednesday through Friday, as provided by Accu-Weather. The East will continue to trend in a heat wave Wednesday through Friday. Boston through Atlanta westward to Nashville will get no permanent relief from the heat. Meanwhile, heavy thunderstorms will bring additional downpours to the upper Midwest and northern Plains.

Table with weather forecasts for various regions including Europe, Asia, Africa, North America, Middle East, and Latin America. Columns include High, Low, Wind, and Clouds.

Europe Much of central Europe, including Frankfurt, Geneva and Paris will have dry, pleasant weather late this week. The extreme heat over North Africa will expand northward into Southwest Europe once again. Unsettled weather is slated for much of Russia.

CROSSWORD

Crossword puzzle grid with clues for Across and Down. Includes a solution to the puzzle of July 5.

PEOPLE

Schwarzenegger Wins

Arnold Schwarzenegger was stunned a few years ago when a British newspaper reporter claimed in print that he harbored pro-Nazi and anti-Semitic views. So he sued. On Monday, a lawyer for the reporter, Wendy Leigh, agreed in a court-approved settlement to pay "substantial" damages as well as to make a public statement saying the 1988 front-page story in The News of the World was untrue and that the allegations were being withdrawn. "The very opposite is the truth," said Martin Kramer, Schwarzenegger's solicitor. "He is an active supporter of Jewish charities in the United States and is a friend and supporter of Nazi hunter Simon Wiesenthal."

Crown Prince Alois of Liechtenstein, 25, married Princess Sophie of Bavaria, 26 and a descendant of the last Bavarian king, in grand style. Some 500 members of European nobility, including Spain's Crown Prince Felipe, Monaco's Prince Rainier and Grand Duke Jean of Luxembourg, attended the Roman Catholic ceremony in Vaduz. Pope John Paul II sent a message, two rose crowns and a pendant, while Liechtenstein's entire population of 29,000 was invited to the post-wedding celebrations, including a day and night of concerts, a dance, a torch-lit procession and fireworks.

Pierre Salinger, press secretary to President John F. Kennedy and now chief correspondent for ABC News, has a new mission: to pay homage to the 5 million American men and women who fought in Europe and North Africa during World War II. He is collecting their names to carve into a Wall of Liberty, actually a series of walls, to be built in Caen, Normandy, near the beaches where Allied armed forces landed on D-day, June 6, 1944. Target date for completion is May 8, 1995, the 50th anniversary of the end of the war in Europe.

Friends of Donald Trump and Maria Maples expected to hear wedding bells last weekend, but instead the couple flew to Paris for the Fourth of July holiday. The nuptials have been rumored for weeks, but friends of the real estate

developer and casino mogul say he has been blowing hot and cold on tying the knot again. But the New York Daily News says The Donald will marry Maples, who is six months pregnant (they already know it's a girl), in a private ceremony this week in New York. Both signed a prenuptial agreement not long ago.

Just for you. Bo Derek said her strangest experience happened when touring the White House a few years ago. President George Bush appeared, said "Do you have a minute?" and provided a private tour.

Roger Clinton, aspiring rocker turned aspiring actor and the president's younger brother, has snared his second movie role. He has been cast as a mayor named Bubba in "Pumpkinhead II: Blood Wings." To ease you didn't catch the first "Pumpkinhead" (flick, it's about a demon killer with a gourd on his shoulders. Clinton will also write and sing the movie's title song, "Pumpkinhead, Be My Man.")

Mary Courtney Kennedy, daughter of Robert F. Kennedy, and her new husband, Irish activist Paul Hill, made a brief stop at a music festival during their honeymoon in Ireland. They are expected to visit Mrs. Hill's aunt, Jean Kennedy Smith, the new U.S. ambassador to Ireland, before they return to the United States.

Tickets for the beginning of Michael Jackson's world tour, which will take place in Hong Kong on Aug. 15 and 16, will cost \$1,600 Hong Kong dollars (\$207) for seats in front of the stage.

The Showtime cable network is making a sequel to Alfred Hitchcock's "The Birds." It's called "The Birds II: Land's End." Tippi Hedren, who starred in the 1963 original, has agreed to a cameo appearance.

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED. Appears on Pages 13 & 15.

If you're going to travel all over the map, here's how to call from almost any point on it.

AT&T Access Numbers. Table listing international access numbers for various countries. Includes AT&T logo and slogan: AT&T puts the world at your fingertips. Just dial the AT&T access number of the country you're calling from for quick, clear connections back to the U.S. and lots of other countries. International calling made simple is all part of The I Plan from AT&T.

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